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A guide to Spoken Tamil.

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A Guide to Spoken Tamil.

~~Introduction~~ Preface.

~~In this book I have attempted to analyse~~ Koochai Tamil, ~~that~~ is the language which Tamils of all classes speak amongst themselves. ~~I have taken my examples from the Madura District~~ There are so-called local dialects of spoken Tamil in different parts of the Madras Presidency just as there are variations between the style of the lang. spoken by certain castes. These differ to a certain extent from one another in vocabulary, pronunciation and in the preference for certain constructions over others. But they are one in being mutually intelligible and they bear a much higher resemblance to one another than to that Tamil of prose and platform which is unintelligible to the illiterate. ~~Beyond making certain rather contemptuous ex cathedra pronouncements, I believe that scholars have hitherto paid little attention to Koochai Tamil~~ My ~~The~~ examples ~~in this book~~ are taken from the Tamil of the Madura District.

An adult learning to speak a foreign language requires a grammar to explain its structure; models for practice in speaking, with comprehensive instructions for their use; and a collection of phrases, dialogues and narratives adapted to particular occasions. This book is confined to an explanation of grammar. It assumes ~~a~~ some prior knowledge of prose Tamil. It does not claim to be completely comprehensive, but it is a fairly full series of notes arranged systematically. I hope that it may remove from the path of the learner some at least of the obstacles which held back my own progress for many years.

A Guide to Spoken Tamil..
(An essay on)

Chapter I

Introduction.

There a many books which explain the grammar of prose Tamil but none that make a systematic attempt to teach the colloquial language. Europeans who study these grammars and phrase books learn to speak the language of prose. × Even when correct, their speech is pedantic to a degree and can be understood only by the highly educated.

Assumes a knowledge of.

This book is intended to supplement the regular Tamil grammars such as Arden and Pope. It is not a complete grammar, but a collection of notes systematically arranged, with sufficient examples to illustrate grammatical forms, but not to supply a linguistic drill. Its object is to set the feet of the ~~learn~~ student on the right path and to spare him such years of wasted labour as were the lot of the author, who was deceived by books which, while professing to teach one thing, taught, in fact, something quite different.

(It may sound a truism to say that, if one is learning to speak a foreign language, it is well to concentrate on the language which the people speak. But, with the ~~honourable~~ possible exception of one or two small manuals intended for planters, it is a maxim which has been consistently ignored by the writers of Tamil grammars & phrase books

The language with which we are here concerned is the spoken dialect of the Madura district, as received in the course of a study made entirely without the aid (or the obstacle) of books. It may be objected that there are several spoken dialects and that it is better to learn to speak 'correct' Tamil than to dissipate our energies on a merely local patois. To this I would reply that, to speak literary Tamil is to court ridicule. Even well educated people use only the spoken dialect – the Kocchai Tamil – in their own homes and amongst their friends and acquaintances. And, moreover, the spoken dialect of Madura is far nearer in form to those of other districts, for example, Coimbatore, than are any of the spoken dialects to prose Tamil.

I have attempted to deal with certain aspects of the language on ~~rather different~~ lines rather different from those of the standard grammars, particularly in handling noun cases and postpositions and the verbal auxiliaries. I have also followed the principle that the general arrangement should conform, as far as possible, to categories of thought common to both languages rather than to categories of form peculiar to Tamil.

Chapter II
Pronunciation.

Grammarians have striven to fix a correct or standard pronunciation for single words. And it is possible when reading prose at a measured pace to retain this standard fairly well. But when we combine words in rapid speech — and Tamil should be spoken much faster than English — the tongue, in passing from one position to another, cannot attain sufficient speed unless it modifies to a great extent the ideal pronunciation of individual words. For this reason — apart from dialectical differences — the pronunciation of Kocchai Tamil differs very materially from that of prose; and this is one of the reasons why ~~[illegible]~~ foreigners who have acquired a good knowledge of prose Tamil find themselves quite at a loss to understand the speech of the common people. The examples given in this book ~~as~~ are written, as far as possible, as they should be pronounced. They should be supplemented by oral study, to train the ear and tongue, under the frequent correction of a Tamil speaker. The following notes give a few hints which may be useful in learning to pronounce Spoken Tamil. They do not attempt to set up a complete contrast between the written and the spoken language

The vowel ஓ in போடு may be shortened to உ when the verb is used with the participle of another verb.

Telling that to him also
இவனுக்கும் அதைப்பற்றிச்
சொல்லிப்புட்டு

You will kill me now.
என்னெ இப்பக்கொண்ணாப்புடுவிங்க.

[The latter example exhibits also the shortening of the vowel ஈ to இ in the personal termination of the verb.]

VOWELS.

Short vowels.

அ is generally pronounced as 'u' in 'Sun'. Before a final ம் it has a sharp, open sound, the ம் being very lightly sounded. Thus, மரம் sounds almost like மர, mara(m).

அ before a final ன் may have the sound of எ. Thus –

அவன் is pronounced அவென்
மகன் " " மகென்.

Long vowels.

There is a tendency to weaken the long vowel to a short in the personal terminations of a verb.

பார்த்தேன் weakens almost to பார்த்தென், I saw
பார்த்தாய் " " " பார்த்தெ you saw
பார்த்தோம் " " " பார்த்தொம் we saw
பார்த்தீர்கள் " " " பார்த்திர்கள் you (plur) saw.

The long vowel ஊ in the first syllable of கூடாது is generally shortened to உ

நான் போகக்கூடாது
நான் சாப்பிடக்கூடாது

~~ஐ Final ஏ in the locative shortens to எ~~
~~மரத்திலே, in a tree.~~

^

Diphthong.

The diphthong ஐ will usually be pronounced எ, as in மலை, மலெ, a hill, கூடை, கூடெ, a basket. ~~But in~~ In வை, place, வைக்க, to place, the ஐ is given its full value as a diphthong. But in the past tense and participle வை usually becomes வெ — வெச்சு.

12.

[illegible] ?

1 Vowel modifications. Insert from p.15.

Consonants.

க at the beginning, and generally in the middle, of a word is pronounced like the English 'K' in 'King'; குளம், a tank, Kolam.

க் after ங் or ந் is pronounced as 'g' in 'go', உங்கிட்ட, to you, ongitta.

க between two vowels is sometimes pronounced as 'h' in 'have', பலகை, a plank, palahe; போகலாம், you may go, pohalam.

To pronounce ழ, protrude the tongue between the teeth, துவாலை, a towel.

Final ன் and ம் should be pronounced with a strong nasal twang, like the 'n' in 'Sung'. Or in the French 'main'. Do not ~~close the lips~~. அவன், he. touch the palate with the tongue.

Final ல் in the conditional is generally dropped, வந்தா, if I come.

To pronounce ள, strike the palate as far back as possible.

Final ள் is dropped in pronouns, in the third person feminine singular of the verb and in plurals generally. Thus—

அவள், அவ, She
செய்யுறாள், செய்யுறா, she does
மரங்கள், மரங்க, trees
செய்யுறாங்கள், செய்யுறாங்க, they do

To test your pronunciation of ல் and ள், collect three or four pairs of words such as மலை, a mountain and மளை, rain. Pronounce one of each pair and ask your teacher to give its English equivalent.

If you wish to be intelligible, it is absolutely necessary, as in Italian, to pronounce doubled consonants twice, so that the ear may readily distinguish them from single ones, Compare இல்லை, it is not, with இலை, a leaf.

Vowel modifications.

To top of p.13.

When இருக்கு, there is, follows another word its initial இ tends to be dropped after a vowel. Thus—

வீடு, a house, வீடிருக்கு, there is a house.

அறை, a room, அறையிருக்கு, there is a room.

This sometimes happens even after a consonant,

பால், milk, பாலிருக்கு, there is milk.

In the third person plural of the verb the vowel உ is often inserted after the final nasal.

செய்யறாங்க், செய்யறாங்கு, they do.

Pauses—

The following punctuation is used to represent the pauses between syllables.

Short pause ,
double pause '
long drawn out syllable ...

In the Tamil sentence we express the relation of ~~the~~ a noun to the action either by a simple case ~~merely inflecting it~~ or by appending to one of its cases an appropriate word, called a post-position. The distinction between the two methods is formal and not logical.

Chapter. III

Inflexion of the noun

In this chapter we shall consider the cases of the noun and in the following chapter the use of the postpositions.

Case Inflections.

[An inflection is a form which cannot stand by itself, but can only appear as an attachment to the inflectional base (Arden).] The distinctive inflections are as follows.

Inflection	name of case	Principal Relation indicated
ஐ (ை)	Accusative	The object.
-க்கு ~~-உக்கு~~	Dative	Motion towards.
-இல், -இலெ	Locative	Situation in.
-ஆல்	Instrumental	Means or agent
-ஓடு	Associative	Union with.

(x) Caldwell p. 129. "but the poets and the peasants, the most faithful guardians of antique forms of speech, rarely pluralise the neuter, and are fond of using the singular noun in an indefinite singular-plural sense, without specification of number, except in so far as it is expressed by the context. This rule is adhered to with especial strictness by Tamil, which in this, as in many other particulars, seems to exhibit most faithfully the primitive condition of the Dravidian languages. Thus, in Tamil, mâdu, ox, means either an ox or oxen, according to the connection; and even when a numeral which necessarily conveys the idea of plurality is prefixed, idiomatic speakers prefer to retain the singular or indefinite form of the noun."

The inflectional base.
The inflectional base, ~~that~~ is, the form of the noun to which the casal affixes are added. It is often the ~~is~~ ~~[illegible]~~ same as the nominative.

(Contd) "Hence they will rather say, nâlu mâdu mêygiradu, literally four ox is feeding, than nâlu mâdugal mêygindrana, four oxen are feeding, which would sound stiff and pedantic."

"In Tamil, even when a noun is pluralised by the addition of a pluralising particle, the verb is rarely pluralised to correspond; but the singular form of verb is still used for the plural — the number of the neuter singular being naturally indeterminate. This is almost invariably the practice in the speech of the lower classes; and the colloquial style of even the best-educated classes exhibits a similar characteristic".

To show how the noun inflects ~~To illustrate the case terminations of a noun~~ we may take the word மரம், a tree, wood of a tree, whose inflectional base is மரத்து. ~~The inflectional base of the word is மரத்து.~~

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	மரம்	மரங்கள்
Acc.	மரத்தை	மரங்களை
Gen.	மரத்து, மர	மரங்கள்
Dat.	மரத்துக்கு	மரங்களுக்கு
Loc.	மரத்தில், மரத்திலே	மரங்களில், மரங்களிலே
Instr.	மரத்தால்	மரங்களால்
Ass.	மரத்தோடு	மரங்களோடு

~~Note. In speech the nominative plural is often மரத்துக்கள்.~~

~~The inflectional base.~~

The following table shows how nouns having different nominative terminations modify those terminations to form the inflectional base,

⊗ Caldwell p. 167

"The use of the nominative, or rather of the simple, unformed base, is the ordinary and almost universal colloquial usage of Tamil-Malayalam, and is often found even in classical compositions. The accusative case-termination may be suffix'ed whenever it appears to be desirable to do so either for the sake of Euphony or to prevent ambiguity; but it is rarely employed except when it is required for those purposes. When this case-termination is used without necessity, it sounds stiff and unidiomatic; and this is one of the peculiarities by which the Tamil of foreigners is marked."

⊗ Perhaps the above is an agglutinative use.

p. 168 "ti being evidently the basis of the Turkish and Mongolian sign of the accusative, if the Dravidian ei or e be allied to it (though this can hardly be regarded as probable), this ei or e must originally have been preceded or followed by a nasal; and in investigating the other Dravidian accusative case-signs we shall discover some reasons for surmising this to have been actually the case."

	Nominative termination	How changed to form the inflectional base	Example
	- ം	- ത്ത	മരം - മരത്തെ
also by short vowel, e.g. [illegible].	- ഉ	-	വെരുക - വെരുകിൽ
	- ട് preceded by a long vowel	- ട്ട	മാട് - മാട്ടുക്ക്
also by short vowel: ചോറ്	- റ് preceded by a long vowel	- ത്ത	ആറ് - ആറ്റിലെ

The Plural.

By adding കൾ to the nominative Singular we obtain the inflectional base of the plural, to which the various case terminations are added. Final ൻ or ം of the nominative Singular become ങ before കൾ. Final ൾ of the nominative Plural is generally dropped.

trees. മരങ്ങൾ
to trees. മരങ്ങൾക്ക്.

The form മരത്തുകൾ, trees, in common

~~But the accusative~~

The Accusative.

(i) The Accusative denotes the Direct Object of the Verb,

I saw a man.

நான் ஒரு மனிதனைப் பார்த்தேன்.

(ii) with agglutinative verb.

I must seal the flap.

நான் அந்த மடிப்பை ஒட்ட ~~[illegible]~~ ஒட்டிவிட வேண்டும்.

Inanimate Nouns

Plurals and Accusatives.

As a general rule, Tamil uses the Singular form of an inanimate Noun or Pronoun to express a Plural meaning,

only ten sticks
பத்து கோல் மட்டுமே.

Have you watered all the beds?
பாத்திகளெல்லாம் தண்ணீர் ஊற்றி விட்டாயா?

When an inanimate Noun, whether Singular or Plural, is the Direct object of a Verb, it is usually put in the nominative.

Nominative.

The subject of a sentence or clause is put in the nominative case.

~~He got a loan.~~
~~கடன் வாங்கினான்.~~

~~Besides that~~
~~அது தவிர.~~

The nominative case may also be used in ~~Again In~~ an adverbial phrase ~~the nominative is often used~~ for a locative

~~(i) for the locative of time~~,

In a minute
ஒரு நிமிஷம்.

At what time will he come?
எப்பொழுது வருவான்?

~~(ii) and sometimes for a the locative of place.~~

To arrive at Madras.
பட்டணம் போய்ச் சேர

This last is a kind of agglutinative use. Compare the American 'to go places'.

He bought the house.
வீடு வாங்கினான்.
~~Besides that.~~
~~Harnessing the bulls.~~
~~வண்டி அது தவிர.~~

But ~~the~~ to the above ~~the~~ rules there are not infrequent exceptions

(i) A single inanimate noun or pronoun which is the Direct Object of a Verb, may employ the Accusative Case for Euphony or Emphasis.

24. Inanimate Nouns (contd)

You have not written this correctly
ഇതു ശരിയായി എഴുതില

(ii) The Accusative Singular is not infrequently used for an Accusative Plural.

You may give all these.
നിനക്കു ഇതു മുഴുവനും കൊടുക്കാം.

He washed his wounds.
അവൻ തന്റെ മുറിവുകളെ കഴുകുന്നു

(iii) Sometimes both the Plural and the Accusative terminations are fully employed.

(iii) ~~It may signify that an object is attached to or~~ Or something to which that noun is attached, or of which it is an integral part ~~of another object~~.

The bolt of the window ~~is lost~~.
ജനാലയുടെ ഓടാമ്പൽ ~~കാണാതെപോയി~~.

(iv) ~~It may~~ It may indicate some quality of a thing

~~a black cloth~~
~~കറുപ്പു തുണി~~?
the colour of grass
പുല്ലിന്റെ നിറം.

(v) It may indicate a thing of which the noun is a representati..

^

Genitive. The genitive ~~usually~~ has the same form as the inflectional base. ~~When~~
~~It qualifies or defines a noun~~
~~noun~~ ~~of noun in the genitive~~ It is used adjectivally to qualify
~~placed before another noun which~~
~~it qualifies~~, it may, ~~have the following~~
~~Significance~~
or define a noun immediately following it.

(i) ~~It may~~ It may indicate the substance ~~of which the following noun is made~~, a thing of which that noun is composed.

மரக்கரண்டி
A wooden spoon

(ii) It may indicate something of which ~~It may signify that the~~ ~~following~~ that noun is a component part ~~of the noun in the genitive~~,

The edge of the knife. கத்தி ஓரம்

பாம்புத் தோலு
The skin of a snake

The end of the knife. கத்தி மொனை.

[நாயி பல்லு
The dog's teeth]

அந்த மரத்து பழம்
The fruit of that tree

^

~~(v) signify some representation of a thing~~.
(V) It figure of a man.
மனுஷப் படம்
~~(iv)~~ ~~(iii)~~ ~~It may~~ (vi) Signify ~~that the~~ ~~following noun is~~ Something belonging ~~to the noun in the genitive~~, ~~possession~~.

(vi) It may indicate a person or thing which possesses that of noun.
மனுஷன் கோல்(கம்பு)
The man's stick

(குதிரைத் தீனி)
The horse's food.

(i) The Dative may indicate a place or person to or towards which a person or thing moves or is moved.

~~(i) A noun indicating the place to which or towards a person or thing moves or is moved is put in the Dative~~

நான் [இன்னைக்கி ஒம்பது மணி வண்டியிலெ] ஊருக்குப் போகப் புறப்படுறேன். MSS II/28

[To day] I start for my village [by the 9 o'clock train.]

Dative.

~~(IV)~~ ~~(XI)~~ ~~The second noun may be some form of representation of the first.~~

~~மனுஷ படம்~~
~~A figure of a man.~~

Dative

The Dative is used adverbially.

~~The dative~~ In Tamil, it expresses ~~one of two main ideas~~ the ideas ~~It indicates~~ either of motion towards or junction with a thing. In ~~its first or dynamic~~ the former sense it may indicate physical movement or a movement of the mind as involved in the ideas of purpose or measurement. ~~In its second or Static~~ in the latter Sense it will imply possession or close connection with.

I

~~The dynamic Sense.~~

The dative may indicate the physical motion of a person or object to or towards a place,

He went to the village.
ஊருக்குப் போனான்.

I went north.
நான் வடக்குப் போனேன்

He put a ring on his finger.
கைக்கு மோதிரத்தைப் போட்டான்.

(ii) The Dative may imply intention or purpose, ~~bent and something~~ something to which a movement of the mind is directed.

For help [illegible]

{He has come about that business
{[illegible]

~~They replied to it "Very well"~~
~~[illegible]~~

Or it may indicate an object or thing
(iii) ~~An object~~ to which the mind is or emotions are directed ~~may be put in the dative~~

They replied to it "Very well".
[illegible]
Being afraid of it.
[illegible]
= unable to contain my bread on.
[illegible]

A form ending in —[illegible] may also be used to express, for the purpose of, for the sake of
for a particular purpose
[illegible]

(V) ~~(iv)~~ ~~(III)~~ ~~The dative is used to express~~ It may indicate a person to whom an idea occurs or is communicated. or ~~something~~ a proposition to ~~which a reply is given~~

To my mind
In my opinion } it is a fault.
[illegible]
[To me (it appears) a fault]

Discussing with one another.
[illegible]

Give it to me
எனக்குக் கொடு.

[p. 51] Note. The use of the Simple Dative here shows that the giving is outright. If a thing is handed over temporarily, a post-position இடம் is used, as will be explained in paragraph

Tell him
அவனுக்குச் சொல்லு.

She sings a song to the child.
பிள்ளைக்கு ஒரு பாட்டுப் பாடுகிறாள்.

~~(iv)~~ It may indicate a proposition to which a ~~reply~~ is given.
They replied (to it) "Very well!"
அதற்கு சரியென்று சொன்னார்கள்.

~~(v)~~ (iv)

~~(iv)~~ It may denote a person who experiences a certain emotion

I do not like him
அவன் மேல் எனக்கு பிரியமில்லை

He will be inconvenienced.
அவனுக்கு தொந்தரவா போயிருக்கும்,

I don't want any
எனக்கு ஒன்னும் வேணும்

They lost face
அவங்களுக்கு பேருசி வெருப்பட்டு
ப் போயிருச்சு,

Between that compound wall and the house. MSS II/45/69
அந்தக் காம்பௌண்ட சுவத்துக்கும் வீட்டுக்கும்,
...

They made them wonder.
அவர்கள் அவர்களுக்கு ஆச்சரியத்தை
உண்டாக்கினார்கள்.
lit. They made surprise to them.

(vi) ~~(vii)~~ The dative is used in measuring distance in space etc.

This village is ten miles from Madras
இந்த ஊர் பட்டணத்துக்குப் பத்து மைல்.

A double dative can be used. It is as if in English, instead of saying, 'The distance from A to B', we were to say, 'The distance to A and to B'. In Tamil each dative must be followed by -உம், and.

How far is it from his house to mine?
அவன் வீட்டுக்கும் என் வீட்டுக்கும்
எம்மட்டுத் தூரம்?

(vii) ~~(vii)~~ This double dative may also be used to express a link between two things.

This has nothing to do with him.
அவனுக்கும் இதுக்கும் ஒன்றுமில்லை.

(viii) The dative may ~~be used to~~ indicate a stage which has been reached in time, as to-day, [illegible].

Dative.

In translating
~~It indicates~~ time by the clock ~~and here~~ it
^ ~~(viii). The dative is used to indicate an hour by the clock and~~ corresponds ~~here~~ to the English 'at'. Thus

At 10 o'clock
பத்து மணிக்கு

At what time will he come? He will come at two o'clock.
எப்பொழுது அவன் வருவான்?
இரண்டு மணிக்கு வருவான்.

To indicate a point of time short of the hour it is used thus,

Ten to six
ஆறுக்கு பத்து நிமிஷம்.

We may observe here that to express time past the hour we use the participle அடித்து, having struck,

Ten past two
இரண்டடித்து பத்து நிமிஷம்

Three twenty five
மூன்றடித்து இருபத்தைந்து நிமிஷம்.

The Tamil dative corresponds here to the English 'to' and the participle அடித்து to the English 'past'.

(ix) ~~(viii)~~ ~~(ix)~~ ~~The dative~~ It may express a comparison

There is none in the world greater than us.
നമ്മെ ക്കാൾ മിടുക്കനായവൻ ലോകത്തിലെ
ഒരുത്തരും ഇല്ല.

(x) ~~(ix)~~ ~~(viii)~~ ~~(i)~~ The dative may be used in describing the position of some part of a thing.

The bottom of the box.
பெட்டிக்கடி

On its surface
இதற்கு மேல் பக்கத்திலே.

(xi)
~~(xi)~~ ~~(ix)~~ ~~(ii)~~ It may indicate that a Concrete thing is a component part of another.
[With this usage we may compare the corresponding use of the genitive.
See §

The hinge of the door
கதவுக்கு கீல்.

The wall of the house.
வீட்டுக்கு சுவர்.

(xii) ~~(xii)~~
~~(iv)~~ ~~(iii)~~ The dative may have the meaning of a person, ~~thing~~ or circumstance attached to another person or thing.

A favourite of the king.
ராசாவுக்குப் பிரியமானவன்.

[The captain of the host.
பட்டாளத்துக்குப் பெரியவன்.]

The fate of the rich
பணக்காரருக்கு கெதி.

Its name.
இதுக்கு பேரு.

[The meaning of this.
இதுக்கு அருத்தம்.]

(xiii) ~~(xiii)~~
~~(v)~~ ~~(iv)~~ The verb 'to have'.

~~Similar in meaning to the foregoing is the idea of possession. In English we express this by using the verb 'to have' with the direct object, 'he has a book'.~~ ~~But~~ There is no verb 'to have' in Tamil. To obtain a verb of ~~to express~~ possession ~~the Tamil~~ we employ~~s~~ the verb இரு, 'to be' with the subject in the dative. Thus -

I have a son.
எனக்கு ஒரு மகன் இருக்கிறான்.

He has a disease.
அவனுக்கு ஒரு சீக்கிருக்கு.

. Dative

That house has a kitchen
அந்த வீட்டுக்கு ஒரு சமையலறையுண்டு.

224.

maf
om
hen
is
und
sma
p.

Corresponding to the English ablative.
Take cuttings from this plant.
இந்தச்செடியிலே பதியம் போடக் குச்சி வெட்டு.

Caldwell — p. 179.

"On comparing the suffixes of the ablatives of motion (which are also used sometimes in an instrumental sense) with those of the locatives in the various dialects of this family, no real difference is apparent between one class and the other, or at least no adequate reason appears for regarding them as distinct and independent suffixes; for whatever differences does exist is to be attributed, not to the signs of case, but to the verbs or verbal participles which are annexed to them."

"A natural system of case classification would determine that the Dravidian languages have no ablative, properly so called, but only a variety of locative and instrumental suffixes, which are capable of becoming ablatives by the addition of appropriate verbs".

The locative

The locative termination is இல், an obsolete word meaning 'place'. To this the termination ஏ is usually added, ~~which merely gives emphasis~~ for euphony. The primary meaning of the locative is situation in or near ~~to~~ a place or ~~thing~~ time, ~~But it may also indicate that~~ a thing is the substance or measure of another and it sometimes occurs when we might expect a genitive or dative. The following are examples of the locative as indicating situation ~~in place or time~~ – at, in, by, on, The locative may imply

as expressed by such English prepositions as, at, by, in. The case may also imply a particular aspect or measure of a thing, its source or substance or an ~~agent~~ instrument which acts upon it.

(1) Situation in ~~or near~~ place ~~in time~~

At the top
உச்சியில.

At the bottom.
அடியில.

Eng: getting Rs 20 from the treasury ?

Getting Rs 20 at (or from) our treasury.
ரூ ௨௰ கஜானாவில [illegible]

One day they met together at a matam
ஒரு நாள் ஒரு மடத்தில ஒன்று கூடினார்கள்.

[In the room
அறையில்.]

In a corner
மூலையில்.

42. Locative | (iii) It may be used with a verb of motion to imply motion into.

on going [and looking] into the garden
தோட்டத்தில் போய்ப் பார்த்தேன்.

MSS II/9/5

(iv) ~~(iii)~~ The Locative may imply junction or ~~union~~ union with ~~In the following examples Tamil~~ where, in English we should use ~~uses the Locative where we should use~~ a Dative, up to, into.

[Tie it] to the tree.
மரத்தில் கட்டு

Translate into Tamil
தமிழிலே மொழிபெயர்.

A great famine occurred in (lit came into) the land.
அந்த தேசத்திலே கொடிய பஞ்சம் உண்டாயிற்று.

(viii) ~~(v)~~ The Locative is also used to denote

(ix) A particular aspect of a thing.

(To p. 44)

Difference in meaning.
அர்த்தத்திலே வித்தியாசம்.

That part of the car.
வண்டியிலே அந்தப் பக்கம்

There are various ways of sowing
விதைக்கிறதிலே பலவிதமிருக்கு.

~~note~~ (sowing - விதைக்கிறது, a verbal noun)

The share of the property that is coming to me.
சொத்திலே எனக்கு வரும் பங்கு.

By the side of.
பக்கத்தில்.

(ii) Situation in time.
On the seventh day
ஏழாம் நாளில்

At last
கடைசியில்.

[illegible]

(v) ~~(iv) (vi) (iv)~~ The measure of a thing.
It may also indicate
the measure of a thing.

The water is three feet in depth.
தண்ணீர் மூன்று அடியாழ
த்திலிருக்கிறது

MSS II/47/18.

44: **Locative** · பாதிரிமாருக்குள்ளே எத்தினைபேர்,
[illegible]
(vi) ~~We may use the Locative to express~~ [two many missionaries. Lit. "amongst missionaries", how many . . . ."]
~~(vi) The source of a thing.~~
~~where in English we use the ablative~~

The Loc. may express some thing from which a Selection or separation is made.

[Opium is obtained] from a plant
செடியிலே.
Take cuttings from this plant.
இந்தச் செடியிலே பதியம் போட குச்சொடியுங்கோ
"One of them"
அவர்களிலே ஒருத்தர்.

(vii) (vii) The Locative may indicate The substance of a thing.

This box is made of teak.
இந்த பெட்டி தேக்கிலே செய்திருக்கு.

(Made of) gold.
பொன்னிலே.

(viii) A Spect. (from p. 42)

* இதிலே அநேகமா, கலெக்டர் வேலைதான் பார்த்தார். MSS II/47/2
Of this [period], he served mostly as Collector.
During this period.

Locative. 45.

~~In connection~~

Summary.

Genitive.

1. Substance
2. Component part.
3. Integral part.
4. Quality.
5. Representation.
6. Possession.

Dative.

1. Physical Direction.
2. Purpose – object to wh. mind is directed.
3. ~~Direction of idea~~ Object to wh. mind or emotions are directed.
4. ~~Communication of idea.~~ Person to whom idea is communicated
5. ~~Emotion~~ – person experiencing Emotion.
6. ~~Measurement.~~
7. Limit.
8. Time.
9. Comparison.
10. Position.
11. Component part.
12. Attachment to.
13. To have.

Locative.

1. Situation in place.
2. Situation in time.
3. Motion into.
4. Junction with.
5. Measurement.
6. Selection.
7. Substance.
8. Aspect.
9. Instrument.

Instrumental.

Association

1. Manner.
2. Place.

{ Locative
Instrumental.
Associative.

(ix) ~~(viii)~~ An instrument.

~~The Locative may also have an instrumental meaning,~~
The Locative may also be used to express an instrument by which an act is performed.

They break it up with a sledge hammer.
அதை சம்மட்டியால் அடித்து, உடைக்கிறார்கள்.

Fastened with string
கயிற்றில் கட்டு

By the Grace of God.
கடவுளுடைய கிருபையினால்

The instrumental.

The formal instrumental case ends in —ஆல்.

What is it made of?
எதினாலே செய்யப்பட்டது?

What does the child play with?
பிள்ளை எதினால் விளையாடுகிறது?

Transfer to 'Idiom'.

It is not uncommon to represent the agent by a periphrasis. Thus—

Smear the kitchen with cow dung.
அடுப்பு வீட்டை சாணியாலே மெழுகு

The Associative.

This is usually formed with ஒடு or ஓடே.

(i) Manner
He spoke with a smile.
புன்சிரிப்போடே பேசினார்.

(ii) Place.
Tie the cow to the tree.
பசுவை மரத்தோடே கட்டிவை

cf. மரத்தில், above.

Summary of the meanings of the Cases.

Nominative
1. Subject in Singular.
2. Subject in Plural.
3. Inanimate object in Acc.
4. Locative in adverbial phrases.

Accusative
Object.

Genitive
1. Substance of a thing.
2. Component part of a thing.
3. Integral part " "
~~3. What belongs to a thing.~~
4. Quality
~~5. Possession~~
6. [illegible]

Chapter IV
Postpositions.

The postpositions in Tamil correspond roughly to the English prepositions. But they are drawn from several different parts of speech. Some take the form of nouns, others of verbal participles or infinitives and others, again, of adverbs. ~~A postposition is appropri-~~ [attached to one or more appropriate cases] ~~ately used after a particular case~~ of the noun., ~~but no attempt is made in this Chapter to formulate an Exact rule on this point.~~ I have, ~~however~~ arranged under each case of the noun [some of] the commoner postpositions which ordinarily follow that case.
The following are some of the commoner postpositions grouped under the cases which they follow. The following postpositions are added to the [nominative or] inflectional base.

கூட	with, even
கிட்ட	close to, with, from
பக்கம்	near to
வழியாய்	by way of, along
மேலே	on, up, against
மாதிரி	like

கூட

Do not go with him
அவனோடு கூட போகாதே

Do not keep company with him
அவனோடு கூட சேராதே

~~In the following example the noun is in the nominative~~

[Not] even one book
ஒரு புஸ்தகங்கூட

கூட may also be used as an ~~Adverb~~ Conjunction 'even'.

I have not even a pie
என்னிடத்தில் ஒரு காசு கூட இல்லை

Abstract

Nom. Ins. —

(ii) Sometimes it is used instead of a dative to imply possession.

He had a good place! 1255 II/16/5A

அவனிடத்திலே ஒரு நல்ல உத்தியோகமிருந்தது.

I heard from him that...

அவனிடத்திலே கேள்விப்பட்டேன்.

X

In this sense a kind of Ablative may be formed by adding இருந்து to இடம். Cf. para.

He took my cow from me.

என் பசுவை என்னிடத்திலிருந்து

எடுத்துக் கொண்டு போனான்.

கிட்ட

(i) கிட்ட implies close proximity to.

Close to my house
என் வீட்டுக்கிட்ட

Are the children with you?
பிள்ளைகள் உங்கிட்ட இருக்கா?

I talked to him
நான் அவனுக்கிட்ட பேசினேன்.

(iii) It ~~is~~ maybe used ~~where~~ to imply the transfer of a thing ~~is temporary~~ or an idea.

I gave it to him (temporarily)
நான் அவனுக்கிட்ட கொடுத்தேன்
but if I made him a gift of it, we should say,
நான் அவனுக்கு கொடுத்தேன்

Showing all our skill and learning to a great king.
ஒரு பெரிய ராஜாக்கிட்ட
எல்லா படிப்பு சாமர்த்தியமும் காண்பிச்சு.

(iv) ~~(iii)~~ It may also be equivalent to the English 'from' in such senses as,

They got a rupee from me.
அவங்க என்கிட்ட ஒரு ரூபா
வாங்கிட்டாங்க

We may acquire from him.
அவன்கிட்ட நாம அடையலாம்

.X.

மாதிரி.

மாதிரி means 'likeness' in a ~~more~~ less ~~general~~ particular sense than போல, ~~explain~~ discussed below

He talks as if he were drunk.
குடிகாரனைப் மாதிரி பேசுகிறான்.

He walked as if he were lame
(like a lame man)
அவன் நொண்டியைப் மாதிரி நடந்தான்

பக்கம், [near]

The tank is near the village.

குளம் ஊர் பக்கத்திருக்கு.

பக்கம் may also follow a dative.

Near to it.

அதுக்கு பக்கத்திலே.

வழியே, [along, by way of.]

Along the road.

ரோட்டு வழியே

By way of the village.

ஊர் வழியே.

மேலே, [on, up, against]

On the stove.

அடுப்பு மேலே

[Walk] up the hill.

மலை மேலே

Against Greece

கிரீக்கு தேசத்து மேலே

The following postpositions follow an accusative. They take the form of verbal infinitives or participles.

போல	like
தவிர	besides
விட	than
சுத்தி	round
கடந்து	across
பத்தி	about, concerning

Postpositions.

போல

Like this man

இவனைப்போல

ஒழிய Besides that.

அது ஒழிய.

note. Here the nominative form is used for the Accusative Case. See §.

விட

This ball is bigger than that.

அந்தக்காளையைவிட இது பெரிது.

சுற்றி

Round the village.

ஊரைச் சுற்றி.

கடந்து

Across the river

ஆற்றைக் கடந்து

பற்றி (heard) about him.

அவனைப்பற்றி

The following postpositions follow the dative. Some are nouns and some are adverbs in form.

மேல், மேலே	on, than, more than
குறைய	less than
கீழே	under
முன், முன்னாலே	in front of
பின், பின்னாலே	behind
உள்ளே	in, inside, into
தூரம்	far from
அங்கிட்டு	beyond
விரோதம்	against
பதில்	instead of

எதிராய் [illegible]

கொஞ்சக்காலத்துக்கு முன்னெ, நானு
மலெயாளத்தெருக்கெயிலெ, ரொம்ப... கொச்செ
பாட்டு கெடெச்சுச்சு. இப்பத்தான் #கொஞ்ச
நாளெக்கி முந்தி, கொஞ்சம் ஒழிஞ்சு பாட்டு
கெடெச்சுச்சு.

They argued amongst themselves.
அவுங்க அவுங்களுக்குள்ளெ தர்க்கம்
பண்ணிக்கிட்டாங்க.

மேல்

More than a mile.
ஒரு மைலுக்கு மேல்.

He is taller than I
அவன் எனக்குமேலே
வளர்ந்தவன்.

குறைவு

Less than five miles.
அஞ்சு மைலுக்கு குறைவு

கீழ்

Under the stone
கல்லுக்கு கீழ்

முன்னாலே

In front of the tree
மரத்துக்கு முன்னாலே

பின்னாலே

Behind the box
பெட்டிக்கு பின்னாலே.

உள்ளே

Inside the house
வீட்டுக்குள்ளே

Into the cart.
வண்டிக்குள்ளே

தூரம்

Far from the house.
வீட்டுக்கு தூரத்தில்.

அங்கிட்டு.

Beyond the mountain
மலைக்கு அங்கிட்டு

விரோதம்

Against me
எனக்கு விரோதமா

நோக்கி They went towards the village
ஊருக்கு நோக்கி போனார்கள்.
(ஊரைநோக்கிப்போனார்கள்)

பதில்

Instead of a plank.
பலகைக்கு பதிலா.

The participle இருந்து, being, is added to the locative or dative to form an Ablative. Thus—

அன்னைக்கிருந்து
From that day.

Table.

with Nom. கூட

With inflectional base கூட, கிட்ட, பக்கம், வரையில், மேலே.

with Acc. போல, தவிர, விட, சுத்தி, கடந்து, பத்தி

with Dat. மேல், மேலே, கொறவு, கீழே, முன், முன்னாலே, உள்ளே, தூரம், அப்பாலிட்டு, விரோதம், பதில்
எதிரே

with Loc. இருந்து.

~~பக்க வசதியிலே இருக்க கூட இல்லே.~~

Chapter V

Pronouns.

The following paradigm shows the colloquial forms of the personal pronouns ~~as compared with the prose forms.~~

Singular.

	I	you	he	she	~~they~~
Nom.	நான்	நீ, நீயி	அவென்	அவ	
Acc.	என்னெ, என்னிமெ	உன்னெ	அவனெ	அவளெ	
Gen.	என்	உன்	அவன்	அவள்	
Dat.	எனக்கு	உனக்கு	அவனுக்கு	அவளுக்கு	
Instr.	என்னால்	உன்னால்	அவனால்	அவளால்	
Ass.	என்னோடே	உன்னோடு	அவனோடு	அவளோடு	
Abl.					

he அவென், அவனெ &c.
she அவ, அவளெ &c.
they அவங்க, அவங்களெ &c.
அவுங்க

Plural

	we	you	they
Nom.	நாங்க	நீர், நீங்க	
Acc.	எங்களெ	உங்களெ	
Gen.	எங்க	உங்க	
Dat.	எங்களுக்கு	உங்களுக்கு	
Instr.	எங்களால்	உங்களால்	
Ass.	எங்களோடு	உங்களோடு	
Abl.		உங்கள்லெருந்து	

நாங்க means 'we', not including those we address. When it includes our hearers we use நம்ம in the Nominative and corresponding cases.

Chapter VI. The verb.

Indicative mood.
Simpler Tense forms.

English has only two Simpler tense forms ~~tenses~~ in the Indicative mood, ~~which are simple in form~~ the Past and the Present ~~and the past~~. Tamil has three, Past, Present, ~~past~~ and Future ~~future~~. ~~In this chapter we deal with the three simple forms and their meanings.~~

[Each tense has its own stem, to which are added the personal terminations.] In ~~the~~ prose, ~~dialect~~ the verb forms its personal terminations with a considerable degree of regularity; ~~but~~ The colloquial dialect ~~not only~~ differs in some of its forms from prose, and it ~~but also~~ frequently omits a termination, or even a syllable from the interior of the word. In the examples given below the prose and colloquial forms are contrasted.

The Past Tense.

We normally form the stem of the Past Tense by adding ந்த், த்த் or இன் to the root of the verb, as in,

		Past Stem
நட,	walk	நடந்த்
கொடு,	give	கொடுத்த்
ஓடு,	run	ஓடின்

Some common verbs do not form the stem of their Past Tense in the regular way, as in,

verb.	Prose	Colloquial
செய், do	செய்து	செஞ்சு
சொல், Say	சொன்னு	சொன்னு
பார், See	பார்த்து	பாத்து
வா, Come	வந்து	வந்து.

Paradigm of past forms.
The examples below give the past tense of இரு, to be and அடி, to beat., ~~exhibiting the typical terminations.~~

Prose	Colloquial
நான் இருந்தேன்	நான் { இருந்தேன் / இருந்தென்
நீ இருந்தாய்	நீ இருந்தெ
அவன் இருந்தான்	அவென் இருந்தான்
அவள் இருந்தாள்	அவ இருந்தா
அது இருந்தது	அது இருந்திச்சி
நாம் இருந்தோம்	நாம { இருந்தோம் / இருந்தொம்
நீங்கள் இருந்தீர்கள்	நீங்க இருந்தீங்க
அவர்கள் இருந்தார்கள்	அவங்க { இருந்தாங்க / இருந்தாளுங்க

நான் அடித்தேன்	நான் { அடிச்சேன் / அடிச்சென்
நீ அடித்தாய்	நீ அடிச்செ
அவன் அடித்தான்	அவென் அடிச்சான்
அவள் அடித்தாள்	அவ அடிச்சா
அது அடித்தது	அது அடிச்சிச்சி
~~அடி~~ நாம் அடித்தோம்	நாம { அடிச்சோம் / அடிச்சொம்
நீங்கள் அடித்தீர்கள்	நீங்க அடிச்சீங்க
அவர்கள் அடித்தார்கள்	அவங்க { அடிச்சாங்க / அடிச்சாளுங்க

சட்டு சுட்டுச்சோ, கையி விட்டுச்சோ.

<u>I hear</u> you have just retired.
நீங்க இப்பத்தான் சர்வீஸுலெ யிருந்து
விலகினதாக <u>கேள்விப்பட்டேனுங்க.</u>
Note use of English present. Meaning is past.

In four villages there <u>were</u> five learned men.
நாலு ஊரிலெ அஞ்சு படிச்சவங்க <u>இருந்தாங்க.</u>

<u>I was</u> in government service for about 30 years.
ஒரு இருவது முப்பது வருசமா சர்க்காரு வேலெ
பாத்தேனுங்க.

Indicative Mood.

The following are examples of the neuter third person singular,

Verb	Prose	Colloquial
பார், see	பார்த்தது	பார்த்திச்சு
எடு, take up	எடுத்தது	எடுத்திச்சு
ஓடு, run	ஓடிற்று	ஓடிச்சு
விடு, leave	விட்டது	விட்டிச்சு
கொடு, give	கொடுத்தது	குடுத்துச்சு
போடு, put	போட்டது	போட்டுச்சு
கொள், take	கொண்டது	கிட்டிச்சு
~~கேள்~~ கேள், hear	கேட்டது	கேட்டுச்சு
விழு, fall	விழுந்தது	விழுந்திச்சு
எழுது, write	எழுதிற்று	எழுதிச்சு

Meanings of the Past Tense.

The Past Tense may have the following meanings,

(i) To express an action at a point of time in the past. Thus —

I saw him
நான் அவனைப் பார்த்தேன்.

(ii) To express a continuous action over a period ~~state~~ in the past.

[A King called Harischandra was ruling it.
ஒரு அரிச்சந்திரனென்ற ஒரு ராஜா ~~இருந்தான்~~ ஆண்டு வந்தான்]

(iii) Sometimes to express habitual action in the past

I used to go there.
நான் வழக்கமாக அங்கே போனேன்.

The Present Tense.

The stem of the Present Tense is formed by adding கிறு or க்கிறு to the root of the verb

ஓடு, run ஓடுகிறு
அடி, beat அடிக்கிறு

In colloquial language we generally drop the இ sound in கிறு, க்கிறு and soften று into ரு, thus.

ஓடறு, அடிக்கறு

Paradigm of the Present Tense.

The following are the present tenses of the verbs இரு and அடி,

Prose	Colloquial.
நான் இருக்கிறேன்	நான் { இருக்கேன் / இருக்றேன் / இருக்கென்
நீ இருக்கிறாய்	நீ { இருக்றெ / இருக்கெ
அவன் இருக்கிறான்	அவென் { இருக்றான் / இருக்கான்
அவள் இருக்கிறாள்	அவ { இருக்றா / இருக்கா
அது இருக்கிறது	அது { இருக்றது / இருக்கு
நாம் இருக்கிறோம்	நா இருக்றோம்
நீங்கள் இருக்கிறீர்கள்	நீங்க { இருக்றீங்க / இருக்கீங்க
அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள்	அவங்க { இருக்றாங்க / இருக்காங்க / இருக்றாஙுக

It should be noted that the 3rd person Singular neuter does duty for the plural also in the case of neuter nouns. (See p. 18)

இங்கோடம்

I am intending [to put]
[போடவேண்டு]மென்றெண்ணுகிறேன்.

Prose	Colloquial.
நான் அடிக்கிறேன்	நான் அடிக்கிறேன்
நீ அடிக்கிறாய்	நீ அடிக்கிறெ
அவன் அடிக்கிறான்	அவன் அடிக்கிறான்
அவள் அடிக்கிறாள்	அவ அடிக்கிறா
அது அடிக்கிறது	அது அடிக்குது
நாம் அடிக்கிறோம்	அடிக்றோம்
நீங்கள் அடிக்கிறீர்கள்	நீங்க அடிக்றீங்க
அவர்கள் அடிக்கிறார்கள்	அவக அடிக்றாக / அவங்க அடிக்றாங்க / அடிக்றாளுக

Meanings of the Present Tense.

The Present Tense may have the following meanings,

(i) It may describe an action taking place at the present point of time, that is, a definite present.

I see something there
அங்கெ. என்னத்தெயோ பாக்கிறேன்.

(ii) It may denote a habitual action or an action in indefinite present time

I often do it
நான் அதெ அடிக்கடி செய்யிறேன்.

(iii) It is sometimes used in telling a story or describing events that have happened in the past, in the same way as the English historic present.

(iv) It may be used ~~to~~ in an anticipatory sense, ~~to~~ that is, to describe a future action which is imminent. For example, if you call your servant, although he has not actually started to come, he may reply,

நான் வாறேன்

just as in English we say, 'I am coming', meaning, 'I am about to come'.

Future tense.

The stem of the future tense is formed by adding ப் or ப்ப் to the root of the verb.

Prose	Colloquial
நான் இருப்பேன்	நான் { இருப்பேன் / இருப்பென் }
நீ இருப்பாய்	நீ இருப்பெ
அவன் இருப்பான்	அவென் இருப்பான்
அவள் இருப்பாள்	அவ இருப்பா
அது இருக்கும்	அது இருக்கும்
நாம் இருப்போம்	நா { இருப்போம் / இருப்பொம் }
நீங்கள் இருப்பீர்கள்	நீங்க இருப்பீங்க
அவர்கள் இருப்பார்கள்	அவங்க இருப்பாங்க

It should be noted that when the action is doubtful a Future Tense must always be used, whether the Verb is Simple or Compound.

It may be there.
அது அங்கெ இருக்கும்.

What languages do you speak?
என்னென்ன பாஷை பேசுவீங்க?

(iii) It is often used in a narrative of past events as a 'historic future'.

They told him.
அவன்கிட்டச் சொல்லுவாங்க.

The paradigm of வருவேன், the future of வா, to come is formed similarly.

Meanings of the future tense.

(i) The future form may express action in the future, whether continuous or at a point of time. But whereas the English future amounts to a definite promise, that is a statement containing a definite obligation or expression of certainty, as in 'I will come', the Tamil suggests no more than a possibility. வருவேன் may be rendered fairly accurately by 'I may come', 'Perhaps I (வருவேனோ) I shall come'.

(ii) The future form also implies habitual action, whether in past, present or future time. For example.

I often used to see him
நான் அவனை அடிக்கடி பார்ப்பேன்

A cow sells for Rs 10
ஒரு பசு பத்து ரூபாய்க்கு விற்கும் (or விற்கிறது)

Recapitulation.

The three simple tenses may be used to express continuous action or action at a point of time, ~~or continuous action~~ in the past, present or future. The future however possesses an element of doubt. The past and present tenses may denote habitual action

in the past or present, respectively. But the future tense is most often used to denote habitual action in any one of the three time divisions. Both the present & future may be used in narrative in a 'historic' sense.

Chapter VII

Participles and Auxiliaries.

The Tamil Verb has only one Participle, which ~~the participle~~ is derived, with a few exceptions, from the stem of the past tense.

Verb	Past Stem	Participle
to be, இரு	இருந்து	இருந்து
to beat, அடி	அடித்து	அடித்து
to give, கொடு	கொடுத்து	கொடுத்து
to take, கொள்	கொண்டு	கொண்டு
to go, போ	போனு	போய்
to say, சொல்	சொன்னு	சொல்லி

A participle or succession of participles with the principle verb may denote a succession of action.

அரனிலெ ஆடி, அம்பலத்திலெ ஆடினான்.

Meaning of the participle.

The participle in English is so called because it may be used both as a verb and as an adjective. Compare,

He has broken the pot.
The pot is broken.

A running horse.
The horse is running.

The English participle has two forms, the present, ending in 'ing' and the past ending, usually, in 'ed' or 'en'.

The Tamil positive participle differs from the English in two respects ~~for~~; for ~~first~~, it cannot be used as an adjective and ~~secondly~~, it has only one form. It is indeterminate in time until the time is fixed by the final verb of the sentence.

∧

In
I went and told him
நான் போய் அவனுக்குச் சொன்னேன்
the acts of going and telling are consecutive. One or more participles can be used in this way.

O.E. Dict. auxiliary. A verb used to form tenses, moods, voices of other verbs.

Certain verbs are used as auxiliaries to the principal verb. ~~The~~ To the participle of the latter is added the inflected form of the auxiliary, which modifies the time, ~~or~~ intensity or direction of the principle verb. ~~or gives it a reflexive sense.~~ Such auxiliaries are விடு, to leave; போடு, to put; ஆகு, to become; கொள், to take.

விடு.

The auxiliary விடு.

The verb விடு means, literally, to release, permit or relinquish. When used as an auxiliary to the participle of another verb it gives, in the past tense a sense of completeness, in the present a sense of immediacy and in the future a sense of certainty.

In combination with the participle of another verb it undergoes drastic modifications of form. The final உ of ~~a~~ that participle and the initial வ of விடு drop out and the ட் of ~~விடு~~ விட் softens to ர்.

		Prose	Colloquial
Past tense	1st (~~3rd~~) pers. sing.	செய்துவிட்டேன்	செஞ்சிட்டேன்
Pres. tense	1st pers. sing.	செய்துவிடுகிறேன்	செஞ்சிர்றேன்
Fut. tense	1st pers. sing.	செய்து விடுவேன்	செஞ்சிரு~~வேன்~~ வேன்
Participle		செய்துவிட்டு	செஞ்சிருச்ச
Imperative		செய்து விடு	செஞ்சிரு

84.

He came home from the hospital the day before yesterday.

ஆசுபத்திரியிலெருந்து முந்தாநாளு வீட்டுக்கு வந்துட்டான்.

i.e. He was discharged cured – Done with the hospital.

Past tense.

(i) ~~The following are some examples of the use of விடு in the Past Tense.~~

He ran away
ஓடிப் போய்விட்டான்.
as distinct from merely running.

I have forgotten (completely)
மறந்து விட்டேன்.

Have you written up (i.e. completely) the register?
டாப்பு பேரேட்டை எழுதி விட்டீர்களா?

He left me nothing at his death
அவரு எனக்கு ஒன்றும்
விட்டுப் போகலெ.

(ii) ~~The~~ Present tense ~~of விடு combined with a participle giving form which~~ we may call ~~this form~~ the 'immediate future'. ~~விடு gives the principal verb a meaning of certainty.~~

Right! I will do so (now)
சரி. நான் அப்படியே, செய்துவிடுகிறேன்
செய்துவிடுவேன்.

~~Get up (at once)~~
~~எழுந்திருந்துவிடு~~

(iii) Future ~~t~~Tense ~~In the future tense விடு implies that the action is certain to take place.~~ We may call this form the 'determinate future', in contrast to the simple future of the verb, which is indeterminate

[illegible]
May fire an immediate [illegible]

Future.

? They will shoot (them)

சுட்டுப்புடுவாங்க.

Examine prose examples also for enlightenment.

போடு. Assemble as many examples as possible. Is போடு preferred with certain verbs?

சொல்லிப்புட்டு ; பண்ணிப்புட்டு ; இருத்துப்புட்டு ; சுட்டுப்புட்டு;

விடு }
போடு }

I will (certainly) go to his house.
அவனை வீட்டிற்குப் போய்விடுவேன்.

(iv) விடு in the Imperative is attached to a participle to express urgency or immediacy

Give (now)
கொடுத்துவிடு

Go at once
சீக்கிரம் போய்விடு

Do it quickly
அதை சீக்கிரம் செய்துவிடு.
Get up (at once)
எழுந்திருந்துவிடு.

<u>The auxiliary போடு.</u>

போடு as an auxiliary also gives a sense of completeness, ~~or~~ definiteness or force to the main action. Sometimes its use is identical with that of விடு. But <u>விடு</u> emphasises the <u>completeness</u> of an action and its result, when we are giving a rapid account of a thing, while <u>போடு</u> emphasises the <u>definiteness</u> of the action.

force of power

He told them (definitely)
அவன் அவர்களிடம் சொல்லிப்போட்டான்.

Future

? I will pay you (i.e. pay in full)
நான் காசு கொடுத்துப்போடுவேன்.

Future. Question.

? Now, what will you do?
இனி என்ன பண்ணிப்போடுவே?

88.

Arden. 1934 Edn. §486, p235

The auxiliary உள

(i) The English past participle of a transitive verb may be used as an adjective, where no agent is expressed, as 'a broken pot', 'the pot is broken'. The Tamil has a construction which corresponds to the English ~~present~~ past participle used predicatively with the verb 'உள' as copula. ~~The~~ Intrans.? ~~verb is in the participle and is followed by the 3rd person neuter of the auxiliary உள, உள்ள.~~

A little fire was kindled.
உள? கொஞ்சம் நெருப்பு மூட்டப்பட்டிருந்தது

~~The cow is tied up.~~
~~பசு கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.~~

These are not passives. The subject of the sentence is indefinite and not expressed, but the verb is transitive.

QB. Participles and Auxiliaries.

^

(ii) The Verb இரு may also be used as an Auxiliary. To represent this form as equivalent to the English Perfect is, I think, misleading. The essential characteristic of the English Perfect is the precedence in time of the action described to some point or period of time on which the mind is fixed. This mental background, which we may call the Time-Postulate, may be in the Past, Present or Future and may change from one to another during the course of a conversation. If we say 'I want to write a letter. Have you seen my pen?', the Time-Postulate is Present and the principle verb in the latter sentence is in the Perfect because it refers to an action which if it took place, took place in the Past, but which bears some relation to what is under discussion at the subsequent Time-Postulate. In Tamil we should employ a simple Past Tense in such a sentence; in other words, we should shift the T-P to the Past instead of keeping it in the Present and relating the action to it by the use of a Perfect Tense.

இரு used as an Auxiliary implies that the action of the Principle Verb is continuing or has some continuous effect at the Time-Postulate. In the former use it is true, that it corresponds with the English continuous Perfect. But it does not correspond in the latter use with the English Perfect, for while the English Perfect emphasises priority in time the Tamil Aux. இரு emphasises continuing effect.

The following are a few examples of the Tamil Verbal Noun as the subject or Object of a Verb.

What you say is correct.
நீயப்பி சொல்றது சரிதான்.

It is easy to talk but difficult to act.
பேசறது லேசு, ஆனா செய்யிறது கஷ்டம்.

I saw them coming.
அவுங்க வர்றதெப் பாத்தேன்.

The Verbal Noun in the Accusative sometimes implies obligation.

Say what you have to say
நீ சொல்றதெச் சொல்லு.

After ~~the~~ a Verb such as ' to like ', the Verbal Noun is used in the Dative.

I like walking.
எனக்கு நடக்கறதுக்குப் பிரியம்.

2. Cholera reports should hereafter be tagged together - for a single month and the tagged file be sent to the Record on receiving Collector's orders.

3. When these reports are put up for orders to 'file' they should be accompanied by the tagged file.

4. The same procedure should be adopted for smallpox reports also.

Sd.P.Macqueen,
Collector.

(. B.O)

Huzur Sheristadar 30 7 35

abn. 29/7

To

Auxiliary Verbs

Have you seen our cloths?
எங்க துணியெப் பாத்திருக்கியா?

How many pages have we read today?
(at the end of a lesson)
இன்னெக்கு நம்ம எத்தினெ பக்கங்க
படிச்சிருக்கோம்?

the absence, therefore, of the necessary machinery, we are not likely to discover in Tamil any exact equivalent of the English perfect.

We have seen already that a participle used with the auxiliary விடு implies a completed action. In contrast to this, ~~The~~ the auxiliary இரு, ~~on the other hand, may~~ implies ~~some sort of~~ ~~imply, not merely existence,~~ ~~but also~~ continuity of action. Used with a participle it ~~may imply~~ ~~suggests~~ may suggest that an action or series of actions occurred before the time postulate and continued up to and after it. In this sense it does, in fact, correspond closely with the English continuous perfect. The following are some examples.

I have told you many times
உனக்குப் பலதரம் நான் சொல்லிக்
கொண்டிருக்கிறேன்.

How many years have you been in Government service?
எத்தனை வருஷம் நீங்கள் சர்க்கார்
உத்தியோகத்தில் இருந்திருக்கிறீர்?

He hath heard (i.e. hath been hearing) your murmurings
அவர் நுங்கள் முறுமுறுப்பைக் கேட்டி
ருக்கிறார்.

note. The English present perfect referring to a single action is usually ~~translated~~ represented in Tamil by a past tense, simple or strengthened. ~~(ii) This form must be distinguished from another usage of இரு as an auxiliary~~, which

Have you finished the work?
[illegible]?

(ii) The auxiliary இரு may also denote that the action of the principal Verb is ~~is not final, in the sense that it may be repeated but that it is one~~ still incomplete or that it is one of a sequence of events of which others are to follow.

gives up [illegible]

^

We r

The child has gone ~~an~~ to the Shop.
(and will return)
புள்ளை கடைக்குப் போயிருக்கு

But if the child will not return we should say,

The child has gone away ~~(and will not return)~~

பிள்ளை போய்விட்டது

The rain has stopped (for the time being, only)

மழை நின்றுக்கு

The rain has stopped (and is not likely to start again)

மழை நின்றுச்சு.

The villagers have come
ஊருக்காரரு வந்திருக்காங்க

He has come (and is waiting)
அவன் வந்துருக்கான்.

I ~~have bought five yoke of oxen (and, for that reason, I cannot come)~~
~~நா அஞ்சு ஏர்மாடு வாங்கிருக்கேன்.~~

Have you bought anything?
என்னமாவது வாங்கினியா?

Suppose we ask,
Have you brought the money?
பணம் கொண்டாந்தியா?
If the reply is,
ஆமா நான் பணம் கொண்டாந்திட்டேன்

This would imply that all the money required has been brought. The transaction is complete.

(iv) ~~(iii)~~ [illegible] may be used as an auxiliary ~~some~~ ~~as an auxiliary to the Principle Verb~~ ~~tenses implies that a statement~~ when one makes a ~~statement~~ of whose ~~is the subject of doubt~~ a remark one is not quite sure. There is a sense that something more must be said to resolve the doubt

I seem to have heard a noise

[illegible]

You seem to have opened the door

[illegible]

(iii) ~~(iv)~~ The Auxiliary [illegible] may be used with a Principle Verb which gives an explanation for a continuing state of affairs. In this connotation it may even appear in the present tense ~~In a narrative in past time the form is a auxiliary [illegible] is is occasionally introduced in the Present Tense sometimes as~~ ~~introduces a general~~ observation to ~~in explanation of some~~ point in a ~~the~~ narrative. ~~The following~~ In the foll. examples occur in a narrative in ~~the~~ past time.

[illegible] may be used in the Present Tense as an auxil. to a Principal Verb which explains the a certain ~~appears~~ action. It

Because that was the day for dedicating the new palace.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(Because, he made the blind to see

[illegible]

I have bought 5 yoke of oxen (and therefore I cannot come).

[illegible]

// The Participle [illegible] may be used to give a Past significance to the action in certain sentences.

It may be there

[illegible]

It may have been there

[illegible]

Auxiliary. { ഇരു / വാ.

But if the reply is,

ആ പണം മുഴുവൻ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിരിക്കുന്നു
കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നു

it would imply that the transaction is incomplete. Some, but not all, of the money has been brought.

^

// He served in several districts, but for the most part in Malabar. 1455 II/47/45
അദ്ദേഹം പല ജില്ലകളിലും സേവനം ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്, മലബാറിലാണു അധികം കാലം ചെലവഴിച്ചതു.

The auxiliary വാ.

This verb means (i) to come, (ii) to happen, to occur. The adverb വരവര means 'gradually', ~~by easy~~ 'at length'. Used as an auxiliary the verb implies that the action of the main verb is continuous over an extended period. The following are examples of this usage,

He was (continuously) looking after him so well.
അവനെ വളരെ നന്നായി രക്ഷിച്ചു വന്നു.

Rain fell continuously, month by month.
മഴ മാസംതോറും തുടർച്ചയായി പെയ്തു വന്നു.

~~Wars will continue.~~

~~Rain of~~

~~He came running to me.~~
~~അവൻ എൻ്റെ അടുക്കൽ ഓടി വന്നു.~~

If you study (regularly)
படித்து வந்தால்.

[I was getting along (continuously) somehow.
காலத்தைத் தள்ளிக்கிட்டு வந்தேனுங்க.

In the following examples this auxiliary means 'to happen', 'to come about'.

[So it came about that he had to live separately.
வேறயா குடியிருக்க வேண்டியது வந்துச்சு.

You must exercise (the horse) daily without fail.
நாள்தவறாமெ தேக அப்பியாசம் கொடுக்க வேணும்.

Auxiliary போ.

This verb has the meanings (i) to go (ii) to disappear. As an auxiliary it has the meaning 'to become', 'to be completed' and is generally used with an intransitive verb.

In a few days everything will (become) be known.
ரெண்டு நாளைக்குள்ளே எல்லாம் தெரிஞ்சு போயிடும்

Cf. Eng. Passive.

The horse got (became) tired
குதிரெ களெச்சுப் போச்சு.

Hearing this, he got confused and..
இதைக்கேட்டு மெரண்டு போயி...

இதைக் கேக்கவும் சுப்ரமணியனுக்கு MSS II /25/31
ஒரு மாதிரி ஆனாங்கும் உண்டாச்சு.

I am not far from the age limit.
எனக்கும் வயசாயிருக்கில்லியா.
[= age is completed ?]

MSS. II 24/15,16

இந்த மாதிரி சின்னக் காரியங்க செய்றதுலெ
நம்மளுக்கு என்னங்க நஷ்டம் போயிரும்.
இல்லாட்டி என்னமும் ~~[illegible]~~ நஷ்டம்
இல்—ம் ~~இ~~ ஆயிருமா?

What do we lose by (in) doing
trifles like these. Or shall we
lose anything?

I shall obtain it in an instant.
ஒரு நிமிசத்திலெ எனக்கு கெடச்சுப்
போயிடும்.

//

The child ran off (as distinct from merely running)
பிள்ளை ஓடிப் போச்சு.

ஓடிச்சு ?

ஆ, ஆகு. Dict — ஆயிற்று (com. ஆச்சு, ஆச்சுது), ~~Omit here~~. it is done or finished.
ஆய், adv. part. having become; affixed to nouns it is used as ஆக.

ஆ, ஆகு

~~The auxiliary ஆகு, to become,~~
This verb means 'to become', 'to be suitable'.
~~It The Past Neuter Third Person Singular of this verb is ஆயிற்று, which may be~~ It is frequently used with ~~the~~ a ~~noun~~ or with the participle of the principal verb to imply that ~~the~~ a state or action has ~~gradually become complete~~, come to completion.

The roof also was finished (or thrown on);
~~கூ~~ கூரையும் போட்டாச்சு.

~~The verb may be also used in a similar sense with a noun~~ pronoun.

It will take 10 Days more.
அது முடிய இன்னும் பத்து நாளாகும்.
What will be the fate of ~~the~~ the poor?
ஏழைக கெதி என்னாக ஆகுமோ.

It is a long time ago.
ரொம்ப நாளாச்சு

Auxiliary கொள்.

This verb means to take, to hold. As an auxiliary with இரு it signifies ~~either~~ the continuance of an action over a comparatively brief period. As used with the main verb as a single auxiliary it implies that an action is performed for the benefit of the doer, in fact, a kind of reflexive. (intentive)

The form which this verb in combination takes in speech differs considerably from its prose form. Some examples of this are contrasted below.

Tense	Prose	Colloquial
Present. 1st pers. Sing.	கொள்ளுகிறேன்	கிறேன்
Past - 1st pers. Sing.	கொண்டேன்	கிட்டேன்
3rd pers. Sing.	கொண்டது	கிச்சி
Participle	கொண்டு	கிட்டு
Future 3rd pers. Sing.	கொள்ளுவான்	கிடுவான்
Infinitive	கொள்ள	க்க
Imperative	கொள்	க்கோ
Negative	கொள்ளவில்லை	கிறலை

When used to express continued action over a short period, the main verb in the participle is followed by கிட்டு, the participle of கொள், with the appropriate tense of இரு, ~~Thus~~ or of a verb of motion. Thus,

She came shouting out ஓலமிட்டு
குய்யோமுறையிட்டு கூப்பிட்டுக்கொண்டு வந்தாள்

It should be noted that the auxiliary participle கொண்டு is not inseparable from the final verb இரு, வா etc. An adverb may intervene.

So saying he just came back
...என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு சட்டென வந்துட்டான்.

Perhaps he was beating
ஒருவேளை அவனை அடித்துக்கொண்டிருந்திருப்பான்.

கொள்.

What are you doing (at the moment)
என்ன செஞ்சுக்கிட்டிருக்கே?

I was looking at him.
நான் அவனைப் பாத்துக்கிட்டிருந்தேன்.

It is drying in the sun.
வெயிலில் காஞ்சுக்கிட்டிருக்கு.

^

Repeated action.

If to the auxiliary கிட்டு we add the emphatic ஏ, we get a form which corresponds more nearly to the English repetitive, as in:

The water kept coming down.
தண்ணீர் எல்லாம் வந்துக்கிட்டே வருகிறது.

The heat keeps going slowly into the box.
இந்த சூடு மெள்ள பெட்டிக்குள்ளே அப்பிக்கிட்டேருக்கு

Used ~~as a single auxiliary~~ with ~~out~~ another verb but without the auxiliary இரு, the verb கொள் ~~has the sense of an~~ implies that the main action is performed for the benefit of the doer or for his own purposes.

They joined (themselves) with the Germans.
ஜர்மனர்களோடு கூட சேர்ந்துக்கிட்டார்கள்.

Summary of the auxiliaries.

விடு.	Past tense. Completed action. Present tense and Imperative – Immediate action. Future tense – Future certainty
போடு	Definite action.
இரு.	(i) Action continued or repeated to the time-postulate. (ii) Impending action ~~Consequential action~~. (iii) Explanatory. (iv) Doubt.
வா	(i) Continuity over an extended period. (ii) Happening.
போ	Becoming
~~[illegible]~~	Gradual Completion.
கொள்	(i) with இரு – Continued action over a short period (ii) followed by emphatic ே with இரு – Repeated action. (iii) Singly – Reflexive.

He looks after all this work (for himself)
அவன் இந்த வேலையெல்லாம் பாத்துக்கிறான்

He will sit down (as if in his own house)
உக்காந்துக்கிடுவான்.

I do not understand.
நான் வெளங்கிக்கிடலை.
or எனக்கு வெளங்கலை.

Λ Simultaneous action.

In English we can give many shades of meaning to a single verb by using with it short adverbs such as in, up, on, away, out etc. For example, the verb to go can be modified in this way to mean, go on, go off, go up etc. Some of these phrases have an idiomatic as well as an obvious meaning. A flame may go out; a gun, go off; a boy, go up in class, and so on. Tamil does not possess such short adverbs. It obtains a similar effect by ~~modifying the action of the verb by~~ combining with the verb, a ~~it with the~~ participle of another verb. In this way it analyses an action into component parts.

Fold up my coat.
என் சட்டையெ மடிச்சு வை.

He came running.
அவன் ஓடிக்கிட்டு ஓடிவந்தான்.

~~They will shoot (them)~~
~~சுட்டுப்போடுவார்கள்~~

Tie it tightly
இறுக்கப் பிடித்துக் கட்டு

Dig up the plant.
செடியைத் தோண்டிப் பெயர்த்துவிடு.

Tear off the sheet of paper.
காயிதத்தைக் கிழித்தெடு.

Tie the cow to the tree.
பசுவை மரத்தில் பிடித்துக் கட்டு

We reached the village.
ஊருக்குப் போய்ச் சேர்ந்தோம்

Go across the river.
ஆற்றைக் கடந்து போ.

I will send for you.
நான் உனக்குச் சொல்லியனுப்புவேன்

Give me (i.e. get me) a handkerchief.
ஒரு கைக்குட்டையை எடுத்துக் கொண்டுவா.

Certain verbs like செய், பண்ணு, to make; படுத்து, to cause, to effect. ~~உடு, to~~ ~~become~~ ஆக்கு to make are compounded with nouns. The compound corresponds broadly with ~~those~~ words in English which form both nouns or adjectives and verbs.

Heat the water
தண்ணீரைச் சூடாக்கு

To travel.
பிரயாணஞ் பண்ண

Empty the pot
பானையை காலிசெய்.

He hurt himself
அவன் தன்னை காயப்படுத்தினான்.

They levelled the ground.
அவர்கள் தரையை மட்டப்படுத்தினார்கள்.

Heat the water.
தண்ணீர் சூடாக்கு

Chapter VIII

Infinitive, Imperative, ~~Optative~~, Verbal Nouns & Adjectives, and Negatives, ~~and some other Verbal forms.~~ Permission and possibility..

Tamil has no single word corresponding to the English 'not' by which a positive statement can be converted into a negative. Each mood of the verb has its special negative form. In this chapter we shall deal with the formation of various moods and their negatives, ~~with the exception~~ leaving ~~of~~ the conditional and concessive, ~~which will~~ to be dealt with in later chapters.

The infinitive

The infinitive of most transitive verbs is formed ~~from the root by~~ by adding க்க to ~~a transitive verb,~~ the root and of intransitive ~~thus,~~ verbs, by adding க.

root கொடு ; to give, கொடுக்க

root அடி ; to beat, அடிக்க,

~~or க to an intransitive, thus,~~

root போ ; to go, போக

Root ~~வாங்கு~~ ; to buy, ~~வாங்க~~

The following should be noted,

(i) Verbs whose root ~~form~~ ends in ர் drop the final ர் in forming the infinitive,

பார், see ; பார்க்க, to see

சேர், join ; சேர்க்க to join

(ii) roots ending in ய், double that letter and add அ,

செய், do ; செய்ய, to do

பெய், rain ; பெய்ய, to rain

(iii) roots ending in ഉ change ഉ to അ/

പേശു, speak; പേശ, to speak
പണ്ണു, make; പണ്ണ, to make.

Negative participle.

A negative verbal participle is formed by adding ആതെ to the infinitive. ~~Thus~~ The final അ is generally dropped.

be, ഇരു; not being, ഇരുക്കാതെ
say, ചൊല്ല; not saying, ചൊല്ലാതെ
take, എടു; not taking, എടുക്കാതെ

~~The final അ is generally dropped~~

Negative infinitive.

~~This negative participle enables us to form a negative infinitive. To do so~~ we drop the final syllable -തെ of the negative participle and add the infinitive of the verb 'to be', ഇരിക്ക. ~~Thus~~ we get a Negative Infinitive.

not to go, പോകാതിരിക്ക
not to see, കാണാതിരിക്ക
(not to fall, വീഴാതിരിക്ക)
So that he should not fall
അവൻ വീഴാതിരിക്ക

The gerund or verbal noun.

We form a verbal noun by adding -അതു to the stem of the past, present or future tense. It inflects for the ~~remaining~~ cases in the same way as an ordinary noun.
~~Thus~~

What you say is correct.
நீங்கள் சொல்வது சரிதான்.

It is easy to talk but difficult to act
பேசுவது லேசு, ஆனா செய்வது கஷ்டம்.

I saw them coming.
அவுங்க வாரதெப் பாத்தேன்.

I like walking
எனக்கு நடக்கறதுக்குப் பிரியம்

Locative

The Verbal noun in the Accusative may imply obligation.

Say what you have to say.
நீ சொல்லுறதெச் சொல்லு.

~~The finished saving~~

Also p. 186.

when the action is in the past;
beating, அடித்தது
going, போனது
being, இருந்தது,
when the action is in the present;
beating, அடிக்கிறது
going, போகிறது
being, இருக்கிறது.

So that we may see him
அவனைப் பார்க்கிறதுக்காக

Say what you have to say
நீ சொல்லுகிறதைச் சொல்லு

It is difficult to get it
அது அகப்படுகிறது கஷ்டம்.

Negative verbal noun
The negative ~~for~~ of the verbal noun is formed by adding அதது or ஆதது to the infinitive.

Tense of verb. noun or Adj.? Arden p. 266

not doing
செய்யாதது
I am well aware ~~I know well~~ of his not having gone.
அவன் போகாததைப் பற்றி எனக்கு நன்றாய்த் தெரியும்.

Verbal adjective.
~~The stem itself of the past or present tenses is used as a verbal adjective. It corresponds to the relative clause in English. Thus~~ - We obtain a verbal Adjective by changing the final உ of the Past or Present Stem to அ. The Verbal Adjective corresponds to the Verb in an English Relative Clause.

used with a pronoun like அவன், it forms a ~~personal~~ Participial noun.

The man who beat
அடித்தவன்.

(Last week
போன வாரம்

As in the case of the verbal noun, the verbal adjective forms its negative by adding ஆத or ஆத்த to the infinitive.

Negative indicative.

There are several ways in which the negative of the indicative can be expressed,

(~~See p. 95 Seq.~~) (i) The negative of உண்டு, undu, is இல்லை, 'it is not'. If we add இல்லை to the infinitive of a verb we obtain a simple negative of that verb. The இ is dropped and the form is usually pronounced as if the ல were single. Thus.

I do not give, கொடுக்கவில்லை
I do not see, பார்க்கவில்லை

This is the ordinary form of the negative indicative. It negatives an action or state on a particular occasion or for a brief period. It renders all the English tenses, including the perfect.

This usage corresponds to the ~~Continuative~~ use of the auxiliary [illegible] with the positive participle to indicate action impending. (See §) Although the action is negatived at a ~~le~~ point of time or for a specified period, there is a suggestion that this negation is not final but may be followed by a recurrence of the action.

He did not go
அவன் போகலெ

I have not heard
நான் கேள்விப்படலெ

Have you not gone to the bazaar yet?
நீ இன்னம் கடைக்குப் போகலியா?

He is not beating
அவன் அடிக்கலெ.

I have not seen him for a week.
ஒரு வாரமா நான் அவனெப் பாக்கலெ.

To p. 129 ~~130~~ ~~(IV)~~

(See p. 95 seq.)

(V) ~~(ii)~~ A negative participle can be used with the verb இரு in the positive. ~~This form~~ also ~~suggests the suspension of an act rather than a complete negation.~~ Thus-

~~at a particular time or for a limited period in the past or future~~

He did not do (for a short time)
அவன் செய்யாமெ இருந்தான்
This is not as definite as செய்யலெ

For a long time I did not read that book (afterwards, when I had leisure, I did so.)
நான் ரொம்ப நாளா அந்தப் புஸ்தகத்தெ வாசிக்காமெ இருந்தேன்.

I did not understand (at first)
தெரியாமெ இருந்தது

He will not do that work.
அவன் அந்த வேலையெ செய்யாமெ இருப்பான்.

(ii) ~~(iii)~~ If we add இல்லை to the present verbal noun ~~adjective~~, we get a negative which refers to present time. This form negatives an action over a continuous period. ~~Thus~~ It is, in fact, a habitual present negative. Thus—

He does not go there now.
அவன் அங்கே போகிறதில்லை

They do not (now) sell rice.
அவர்கள் அரிசி விற்கிறதில்லை.

(iii) ~~(iv)~~ A form compounded of the past verbal noun ~~adjective~~ and இல்லை is a complete negation as regards the past. Its full meaning may sometimes be brought out in English by using the word 'never'. To make the negation more emphatic, the participle may be followed by ஏ.

I have not (= never) heard that story.
நான் அந்தக் கதை கேள்விப்பட்டதில்லை

That kind of thing has not happened before.
இந்த மாதிரி காரியம் முந்தி நடந்த தில்லை (or நடந்ததேயில்லை)

~~(iv) Insert from p. 125.~~

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(IV) Another negative is formed by adding ஆது to the infinitive of the verb. It is used only with a neuter subject and refers to time future and future perfect.

There will not be even a handful.
ஒரு பிடி கூட இராது.

This will not do!
இது சரிப்படாது.

That child will not have you go.
அந்தப் பிள்ளையுன்னை போகவிடாது.

= Insert (V) from p. 125.

Imperative

The positive imperative is the same as the stem of the verb,

be, இரு
come, வா
go, போ
say, சொல்
take. எடு

This short form is used only when speaking to social inferiors. To address equals or superiors we add உம் or உங்க[ள்] respectively to the short imperative.

Come, வாருங்க
Sit down, sir! உட்காருங்க

Just as we give a more complete or immediate sense to the past, present or

[Don't wait.
[illegible].]

future of the indicative by putting the principal verb in the participle, followed by the appropriate tense of the verb ഇട, So we can give more immediacy to the imperative. ഇട in this construction becomes ീടു or ടു.

Come (at me)	വന്നീടു, വന്നീടുവിൻ
bring	കൊണ്ടുവന്നീടു
look	നോക്കീടു
go	പോയീടു
give	കൊടുത്തീടു

Negative Imperative.

The negative of the imperative is formed by adding – അരുത to the infinitive. Thus –

പോക, to go; പോകരുത്, do not go
വര, to come; വരരുത്, do not come
കൊടുക്ക, to give; കൊടുക്കരുത്. do not give
ചൊല്ല, to speak; ചൊല്ലരുത്, do not speak

As with the positive, the immediate negative imperative can be formed by using the auxiliary ഇടരുത്, which becomes ~~ഇട~~ ീടരുത്, with the participle of the principal verb.

Permission and possibility.

~~Optative~~. The English,
~~The optative form of the verb expresses possibility or permission~~. 'You may go' may mean, either 'Perhaps you will go' or, 'You have permission to go.' Tamil ~~forms an optative which~~ has a corresponding form ~~expresses either possibility or permission~~, made by adding -லாம் to the infinitive. Thus –

You may go
நீ போகலாம்

It may be (possibility)
இருக்கலாம்.

To form the past we add ~~The past optative is formed by adding~~ இருக்கலாம் to the participle of the verb

He may have gone
அவன் போயிருக்கலாம்

I might have done it.
நான் அதைச் செய்திருக்கலாம்

Permission may also be expressed by adding ட்டும் to ~~Another form of the optative may be used to express permission. It consists of~~ the infinitive. ~~followed by ட்டும்.~~

You may do
செய்யட்டும்

You may see
பாக்கட்டும்

~~Let~~ him keep it.
வச்சுக்கிடட்டும்.

Chapter. IX

The Conditional.

There are several ways of expressing a positive conditional clause in Tamil. But they all end in a form compounded of the past stem of the verb followed by the termination ஆல். The conditional has two meanings, namely the present conditional, which expresses a condition capable of fulfilment and the past conditional which expresses a ‡ condition not ^now^ capable of fulfilment.^ The present conditional is potential; the past hypothetical. The sentence 'If I meet him I will tell him' is an example of a potential, or fulfillable condition; the sentence, 'If I had met him, I would have told him' is an example of a hypothetical, or unfulfillable condition. A potential condition may be fulfilled in the future or may have been fulfilled in the past, although we are not aware of the fact.

The simplest form of the potential conditional consists of the past stem of the verb with the termination ஆல். In speech, the final ல் is usually dropped. to p. 141.

(from p. 143)

It is difficult to lay down any exact principle to guide us in selecting between the forms in -ஆல் and ஆனால். For, 'If the child comes, send him to me', we may use either,

பிள்ளை வந்தால் என்னிடம் அனுப்பு
or பிள்ளை வந்தானானால் என்னிடம் அனுப்பு.

The meanings are almost identical, but in the longer form the verb indicates the person of its subject and is therefore more precise.

A conditional clause can also be formed by using the verbal noun in the present tense followed by ஆயிருந்தால். The latter consists of ஆய், which gives the verbal noun an adverbial form, and இருந்தால், the conditional of இரு. The tense of the verbal noun, being in the present, indicates that the condition is capable of fulfilment.

If anybody should come.
யாராவது வருகிறதாயிருந்தால்
(வருகிறது + ஆய் + இருந்தால்)

If he has done that, I will punish him.
அவன் அப்படி செய்திருக்கிற
தாயிருந்தால், அவனைத் தண்டிப்பேன்.

If you ever build a house, put in
good foundations.
நீயேன் எப்பொழுதாவது வீடு
கட்டுவாயிருந்தால் நல்ல அஸ்தி
வாரம் போடு.

Hypothetical Conditional.

~~In the last example we obtained a potential conditional by combining a present verbal noun with ஆனால். If we use the past~~ To obtain a Hypothetical Conditional we use a participle ~~instead of the verbal noun present~~ with இருந்தால் ~~we get a past or hypothetical conditional, as in~~

If you had gone (but you did not go)
(were)
நீ அங்கே போயிருந்தால்.

Another form of the hypothetical conditional corresponds to the potential conditional in ஆனால். It is formed by the verbal participle with the past tense of இரு, followed by ஆனால்.

If you had told me I would
have excused you.
நீயேன் என்கிட்டச் சொல்லியிருந்
தீயானால் உன்னை மன்னித்திருப்பேன்

If he had come to my house I
would have given him food
அவனென் வீட்டுக்கு வந்திருந்
தானானால் அவனுக்குச்
[illegible] சோறு போட்டுக்கொடுத்திருப்பேன்

(to p. 145)

~~Hypothetical~~.

~~If I had not seen him last week.~~

~~நான் அவனைப் போனவாரம் பார்த்திருக்காவிட்டால்~~

(from p. 135)
~~of this termination is dropped.~~

If it is
இருந்தா

If he does
அவன் செஞ்சா

If I go
நான் போனா

If you see him
நீங்கள் அவனை பாத்தா

Negative conditional.
The negative corresponding to this is formed by adding ஆகாட்டி or ஆட்டி to the infinitive.

If he does not come
அவன் வராட்டி

The negative conditional of இரு is இல்லாட்டி

If it is not far
அது தூரமில்லாட்டி

The next form is compounded with என்றா, which is the conditional of the defective verb என, to say. The principal verb is used in the past tense, followed by என்றா, ~~which undergoes certain changes~~. In the

If necessary [I will go to see it.]
அவசியமென்றால் [நான் அதைப் பார்க்கப் போவேன்]

Second person and third person neuter singular, ா changes to இ. Thus.

If you get into the cart
வண்டிக்குள் ஏறுவீர்களானால்

If the child comes.
பிள்ளை வருகிறதினால்

In the first ~~and~~ person and third person masculine singular and the first ~~and~~ Person Plural ~~third person plural~~ the ஆ is usually omitted and the final ன் of the verbal coalesces with னால் to ~~the ஆல்~~ becomes னானால். ~~the final ன்~~. A similar change takes place with the Third Person Plural.

If I pay you
நான் உங்களுக்குப் பணங்கொடுத்தேனானால்.

If they see me
என்னைப் பார்த்தார்களானால்

Negative

The negative form corresponding to this consists of the simple negative indicative followed by னால்

If he does not go.
அவன் போகாவிட்டால்

If they do not see
அவர்கள் பார்க்காவிட்டால்

If you are not ready, I will wait for you for five or six minutes
நீங்கள் ஆயத்தமாயில்லாவிட்டால், நான் ஐந்தாறு நிமிஷம் காத்திருப்பேன்.

(To p. 137)

I would have written.
நான் எழுதியிருப்பேன்.

Summary (Provisional)

POTENTIAL

\+ Past. Verbal noun + ஆயிருக்கும்
Present. (i) -ஆல்
(ii) Past Tense + னால்
Future Verbal noun + ஆயிருக்கும்

\- Present. (i) -ஆகாது
(ii) ~~Past Tense~~ Negative + னாலும்.

HYPOTHETICAL.

\+ Past (i) Participle + இருந்தால்
(ii) Participle + Past Tense + னால்

\- Past Neg: Infinitive + னால்.

cf. with Concessive.

(from p. 139)

It would have been well if we had died by the hand of the Lord then.
அப்ப. கர்த்தர் கையினாலெ
செத்துப்போயிருந்தோமானால் நல்லா
யிருந்திருக்கும்.

The above examples introduce the verb of consequence. It is formed by the participle of the principle verb followed by the future tense of தீரு.
Do not confuse,

நான் செய்திருப்பேன்
I should have done (if ...)

and நான் செய்தே தீருவேன்
I shall (certainly) do.

Negative.
The negative of the hypothetical conditional is formed by the negative participle followed by இருந்தா

If you had not come
நீ வராமலிருந்தா
or by a positive participle followed by இருந்தா
If I had not seen him last week.
நான் அவனைப் போன வாரம் பார்த்தி
ராவிட்டா

(1) The following seems to be the correct arrangement.

Past ~~Conditional~~ Concessive.

(i) Participle with -உம்.

Though I told him

சொல்லியும்

(ii) Verbal adjective with போதிலும்.

Though I came,

வந்த போதிலும். — Less common.

Present ~~Conditional~~ Concessive.

Simple Conditional + உம்

Though I tell him

சொன்னாலும்.

Negative, Past & Present

(i) -ஆதிருந் + உம்

Though I did not do

செய்யாதிருந்தும்.

Though he may not like it

பிரியமில்லாதிருந்தும்.

(ii) Past with கூட — Even if. Hypothetical

a. அவர் மேஜிஸ்திரேட்டாயிருந்தால் கூட

b. போகாதிருந்தாலுங் கூட

The Concessive.

A clause of concession states a fact or supposition and puts another statement in contrast with it. It is introduced by such words as 'though', 'although', 'even if'. ~~Like other conditional clauses~~ It ~~may~~ states something that has, or may have actually existed or occurred, ~~or may exist or occur~~, as in, 'Although I have told you', 'Even if I tell you'; ~~or it may make a statement about an act which is purely hypothetical, as in, 'Although I may see him'.~~ // When 'although' introduces a clause stating an actual fact in the past [or present,] we use a form compounded of the participle and உம்.

Although I told him, he would not listen.
அவனிடம் சொல்லியும் அவன்
கேட்கவில்லை

Although they offered money he did not receive it.
அவர்கள் அவனுக்கு பணம் கொடுத்தும்
அவன் வாங்கவில்லை

Although he fell, he was not hurt
அவன் கீழே விழுந்தும் காயப்படவில்லை

Although they questioned him, he said nothing
அவர்கள் அவனை கேள்வி கேட்டும்
அவன் ஒன்றுஞ் சொல்லவில்லை.

~~To p. 154.~~

A less common form is compounded of a past verbal adjective followed by போயிலும்.

Although I saw him
நான் அவனைப்பார்த்துப்போயிலும்

Although he came
அவன் வந்துபோயிலும்.

Although he may not like it, he must do it.
அவன் அதை விரும்பாட்டியும் அதைச்
செய்ய வேணும்.

Though she may not bring it, do not worry.
அவ அதைக்கொண்டுவராட்டாலும்
நீ கவலைப்படாதே.

வராட்டாலும் = வராட்டியும
Even if — வராட்டாலும் கூட.

Present Concessive

Concessive.

The present concessive is formed by adding ~~Another method is to add~~ உம் to the simple form of the conditional.

Although I am telling you.
நான் உனக்குச் சொன்னாலும்

Although they are working.
அவர்கள் வேலை செய்துகொண்டிருந்தாலும்.

Though the village is far away I will go there.
ஊரு தூரம் ஆயிருந்தாலும்
நான் போவேன்.

Although he may come here I will not see him.
அவன் இங்கே வந்தாலும்
நான் பார்க்கமாட்டேன்.

The negative concessive, past and present ~~form of~~ ~~this~~ corresponds also to the negative form of the conditional, ~~[illegible]~~ followed by உம் - [illegible].

Though you may not like it
உனக்கு அது பிடியாவிட்டாலும்

Though he may not do as I tell him
நான் சொன்னபடி அவன்
செய்யாவிட்டாலும்

Although I did not do
நான் செய்யாவிட்டாலும்

Concessive

Summary (Provisional)

\+ Past - (i) Participle + உம்.
(ii) Verbal Adj: + போதிலும். less common.

Present - Simple Conditional + உம் - ஆலும்

— Past + Present ஆது + உம்.

HYPOTHETICAL -
\+ -ஆலும் + கூட
— -ஆவிட்டாலும் + கூட

Concessive.

Past tense.

The conjunction 'even if' in English denotes an assumption of an action which cannot, or is not likely to be performed. It is rendered in Tamil by a form similar to the Concessive, followed by Tr —.

Even if you had told him
நீயன் அவனிடம் — சொல்லியிருந்தாலும்
Tr —

Even if you had not written a letter
நீயன் கடிதம் போடாமலிருந்தாலும் Tr —

Even if they had not come.
அவர்கள் வாராமலிருந்தாலும் Tr —

Even though?

If he had come, I should have been able to see him.
அவன் வந்திருந்தால் நான் அவனைப் பார்த்திருக்க முடியும்.

Chapter X
Some defective Verbs.

Can ~~Ability~~ കഴിയും.

The verb 'to be able', indicating ability to do a thing, is rendered by the defective verb കഴിയും. This has in the indicative ~~only~~ the positive forms കഴിയും, can and കഴിഞ്ഞു, could. It has also a participle കഴിഞ്ഞ, with the corresponding verbal noun and adjective. The negative indicative forms are കഴികയില്ല and കഴിയാ. The agent by which the action is performed is in the nominative or the instrumental, occasionally in the dative.

I cannot lift
ഞാൻ / എന്നാലെ } ഉയർത്ത കഴിയാ

~~I~~ can do it
എന്നാലെ അതു ചെയ്‌വാൻ കഴിയും

We were able to grow flowers
നമ്മാൽ പുഷ്പങ്ങളെ വളർക്ക കഴിഞ്ഞു.

In the negative, the form കഴികയില്ല is somewhat politer and less abrupt than കഴിയാ

I cannot ~~eat~~ see anything
എന്നാലെ ഒന്നും കാണ്മാൻ കഴികയില്ല

Defective verbs.
Chap x

I can't bear the Sun
எனக்குவெயில் தாங்கமுடியாது

He could not pay the whole amount
அவனாலெ பூரா தொகையும் கொடுக்க முடியலை.

மாட்டேன்.

A defective verb denoting refusal is based on the root மாட்டு. ~~This verb~~ This verb has a single tense, which inflects for the persons and does duty for time past, present and future. ~~Thus~~ The Principal Verb is used in the Infinitive

He won't talk
அவன் பேசமாட்டான்

They would not pay me
அவர்கள், எனக்குப்பணம் கொடுக்க மாட்டார்கள்

She would not tell me
அவ. ஏங்கிட்ட சொல்லமாட்டா

~~Desire and obligation.~~
வேணும்.

(1) The defective verb வேணும், negative வேணாம் or வாணாம், has the force of a desire or ~~obligation~~, as in ~~'I must'~~ or 'I want to'. ~~There is~~

Defective verbs.
Chap x

a verbal noun வேண்டும்
When ~~these forms govern another~~ combined with a Principal ~~another~~ Verb in the infinitive, the initial வே is dropped., ~~so that ணும் is added directly to the infinitive. Thus~~

I want to go
நான் போகவேணும்

I dont want any.
எனக்கு ஒன்றும் வேண்டாம்.

Note, ~~however,~~ that there are other Verbs by which desire can be expressed,

He wished to do this.
அவன் இதைச் செய்ய விரும்பினான்.

ii
I wanted to eat it
நான் அதைத் தின்னப் பிரியப்பட்டேன்
{ இச்சைப்பட்டேன்.

(ii)
In the positive, this verb may also express obligation, as in 'I must go.' ~~Thus~~

You must pay me.
நீங்கள் எனக்குப் பணம் கொடுக்கவேணும்

Why should he come to the house?
அவன் ஏன், வீட்டுக்கு வரவேணும்?

(iii)

To express obligation in the Past we may use either the Infinitive of the Principal Verb followed by വേണ്ടിയിരുന്നു, the Verbal noun of വേണ്ടതു, followed by ആയിരുന്നു or the Past Infinitive of the Principal Verb, followed by ഏണം.

Obligation.

(iii) ~~To express obligation in the past, we use either the past infinitive with ~~ ~~or~~ by ~~കണ്ടതു~~, the verbal noun of ~~കണ്ടം~~, followed by ~~ആയിരുന്നു~~.

may Verb in the Past the Principal followed by ... or

He ought to have done
അവൻ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു.

~~Negative~~?

I had to go there.
ഞാൻ, അവിടെ പോകേണ്ടതാ യിരുന്നു.

—— ണ്ടു.

~~(iv)~~ Though the positive form ~~കണ്ടം~~ may be used to express either desire or obligation, the negative form ~~വേണ്ട~~ expresses desire only. If we wish to express a negative obligation as in 'he should not', we use another defective verb ~~കൂടാ~~, usually pronounced ~~കൂടാ~~.

You must not do that
നിങ്ങൾ, അതു ചെയ്യരുതു.

You must not go there.
നിങ്ങൾ, അവിടെ പോകരുതു.

Why should we not go there?
നമ്മൾ എന്തു അവിടെ പോകരുതു?

അറിയുക.

~~To know~~

(i) The defective verb അറിയുക, negative അറിയാതേ, അറിഞ്ഞു, means 'to know', 'to be acquainted with'. The form അറി- യാം is ~~slightly~~ somewhat politer and less abrupt than അറിയുന്നു.

Do you know this man?
இந்தாளு, உனக்குத் தெரியுமா?

I know him well.
அவனை, எனக்கு நல்லா... தெரியும்.

He did not know that house.
அவனுக்கு அந்த வீடு தெரியலை.

Can you read and write.
உனக்கு, எழுதப் படிக்க
தெரியுமா?

(ii)
It may also be used in the sense of perceiving,

Do you see that tree?
அந்த மரம்... உங்கண்ணுக்குத் தெரியுதா?

To understand
The verb வெளங்கு means 'to understand'.

Do you understand this word?
இந்த வார்த்தெ உனக்கு
வெளங்குதா?

Did they understand that sentence?
அந்த வாக்கியம் அவங்களுக்கு
வெளங்கிச்சா?

He did not understand their language.
அவங்க பாசெ, அவனுக்கு
வெளங்கலெ.

I dont mind.
பரவாயில்லை.

~~It may be remarked here that A large class of~~ Many verbs which represent emotions and states of the mind, together with some others, generally prefer an impersonal to a personal subject in Tamil. The subject, which in the English sentence would be in the nominative, is in the dative in Tamil. We have already seen such constructions with verbs like 'come', 'know', 'understand'.

have?
want

~~For examples see p. 39.~~

We shall get it
நமக்குக் கெடைக்கும்.

[I do not like him
அவனை எனக்குப் பிடிக்கவில்லை]

Which do you prefer?
எது உனக்குப் பிடிக்கும்

I shall be angry with you.
உன்மேல் எனக்குக் கோபம்
வருகும்.

We all got out of sorts
எல்லாருக்கும் சௌக்கியமில்லாமல்
போச்சு.

I could not reach it
அது எனக்கு எட்டவில்லை

He lost face.
அவனுக்கு முகம் வெட்கப்பட்டுப்
போயிருக்கு

He will be inconvenienced
அவனுக்குத் தொந்தரவாய்ப் போயிருக்கும்.

164.

'or 'that which'.

Noun clause in apposition.

1488 II / 51/31.

கிராமியப் பாடல்களைப் பாட்டு படிக்கிறதிலே
TO p. 120 பணத்தையும் நேரத்தையும் செலவழிக்கிறது
மடமையாக இருக்குமல்லவா?

Is it not very foolish to waste time and money on studying folk-songs?

Present	Past
என்கிறேன்	என்றேன்
என்கிறாய்	என்றாய்
என்கிறான்	என்றான்
என்கிறாள்	என்றாள்
என்கிறது	என்றது
என்கிறோம்	என்றோம்

Strengthened forms எண்டேன் etc.

Inf. என

Participle என்று.

Strengthened form எண்டு

After the a verbs 'to like', the verbal noun is used in the dative. | noun clauses

I like walking

[Tamil]

Locative

Chapter

Indirect Statements and Questions.

Indirect Statement.

An indirect statement is a clause governed by a verb such as 'say,' 'tell', 'hear' etc. To express this, we put the indirect statement in a direct form, following it by the appropriate person of the defective verb [Tamil], to say.. This verb is of very great importance in Tamil and enters also into many other constructions.

Past Present ∧ The following is a paradigm of the common forms.

the first person singular of the present tense is [Tamil] and of the past [Tamil]. The other persons of these tenses are formed in the usual way. The strengthened form of the past tense is [Tamil]. The participle is [Tamil]; strengthened form, [Tamil].

After a word ending in a vowel the initial or the third person of another verb, the initial [Tamil] is generally dropped, as in,

So saying

[Tamil]

That is to say.

[Tamil]

(lit.: if you say, what?)

They said he stole the cow.
அவர்கள் பசுவை களவாண்டுட்-
டானென்றார்கள்.

He said it was not necessary.
அது வேணுண்டாமான்

When the speaker makes a ~~x~~ statement in which he himself is the subject, the verb in the dependent clause is put in the first person singular.

He said he was going.
போகேனென்றான்.

They said they (themselves) were doing it.
அவர்கள் அதைச் செய்கிறோ-
மென்றார்கள்.

~~Instead of the verb என் alone,~~ we may ^also^ use ~~its~~ ^the^ participle என்று or என்பது followed by the verb சொல், to say. ~~A similar~~ ^or such^ ~~form must be used when the principal~~ verbs ~~is~~ ^as^ 'to hope', 'to expect' etc. The participle என்று, என்பது here means 'that'.

They say it is not far.
தூரமில்லையென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள்

They said he was there.
அவன் அங்கே இருந்தானென்று
சொன்னார்கள்.

Mss III/55/4

He said he would teach (me if ...)
படிச்சா கத்துக்குடுக்கறதாச் சொன்னாரு.

Hitler is known to be massing troops in Roumania
ஹிட்லரு ரூமேனியாவுலெ பட்டாளங்களெ
சேக்கறதா தெரியுது.

I am glad that you have bought a house.
நீங்க வீடொண்ணு வாங்கினதெப் பத்தி எனக்கு
ரொம்பச் சந்தோஷம்.

I am very sorry that you had a cold.
உங்களுக்கு சளிப்பிடிச்சதெப் பத்தி
எனக்கு ரொம்ப வெசனம்.

I pray that you may be restored to health.
உங்களுக்கு நல்ல சொகம் வரணுமின்னு
நான் ஜெபம் செய்றேன்

cf. I prevented him from entering my house
அவனெ என் வீட்டுக்குள்ளெ நொழையா-
மெத் தடுத்தேன்.

I hope you are well.
நீ சௌக்கியமாயிருக்கிறாயென்று நம்புகிறேன்

I expect he will come
அவன் வருவானென்று எண்ணுகிறேன்

The verbal noun followed by ஆக ~~The dative in ஆக of the verbal noun~~ is sometimes used when the indirect statement expresses a future intention or an action dependent on a certain contingency. ~~It is generally used with கேள்விப்பட், ...~~

~~[illegible]~~ I heard he was going
போகிறதாக கேள்விப்பட்டேன்.

I heard you were going to take him:
நீங்க ளவனை கூட்டிக்
கொண்டு போகிறதாக கேள்விப்பட்டேன்.

He said he would teach me.
படிச்சுக் கொடுக்கிறதாக சொன்னாரு.

Indirect question.

An indirect question in English is indicated by an interrogative pronoun or adverb, such as, what, when, why etc. and is expressed in Tamil by the corresponding interrogative pronoun or adverb followed by என்று and the principal verb of the sentence.

Tell me what they said.
அவுங்க என்னத்தை சொன்னாங்களென்று
சொல்லு

I told him not to see her.
நான் அவனிடம் அவளை
பார்க்கவேண்டாமென்று சொன்னேன்

Do you see what the time is?
நேரம் என்னவென்று பார்க்கிறீர்களா?

Do you know where they went?
அவர்கள் எங்கே போனார்களென்று தெரியுமோ?

He asked why I had come.
நான் ஏன் வந்தேனென்று அவன் கேட்டான்.

Go and see if there are any letters for me.
காகிதங்கள் ஏதாகிலும் வந்திருக்கிறதோவென்று போய்ப் பார்த்து வா.

~~Chapter XII ADVERBIAL FORMS.~~

Indirect Command.

An indirect command is usually represented in the positive by a Tamil infinitive and in the negative by ~~an~~ a negative infinitive or by a Positive infinitive followed by - வேண்டாமென்று, ~~only a negative~~

Tell him to drive on
அவனை ஓட்டச் சொல்லு

I have told you not to do it:
அதைச் செய்ய வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன்.
செய்யாதபடி சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன்.

It may also be rendered by the direct imperative followed by -என்று, the participle of என, to say.

He told me to come
என்னை வாவென்று சொன்னான்.

English Infinitive ~~Noun clauses.~~

Indirect Command.

Where the command is introduced by such pronouns or adverbs as what, where, when etc., we may use in the Tamil (i) the Interrog: Pron. or Adverb with an infinitive followed by –என்று or –க்கவேண்டும்.

They told him what to do.
அவன் என்ன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று
அவர்கள் அவன்கிட்டச் சொன்னார்கள்

He told me where to go.
நான் எங்கே போகவேண்டுமென்று
அவன் என்கிட்டச் சொன்னான்.

Show me how to do this.
எப்படி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று காட்டு.

Tell me how I should begin a letter.

ஒரு காயிதம் எழுதுவது எப்படி
த்தொடங்குவதென்று காட்டு.

Note in this last example the method of translating 'should' by the verbal noun.

I will tell you when to call for them.
? அதுகளை எப்ப கொண்டுவர
என்று உனக்குச் சொல்றேன்.

(ii) A verbal noun followed by என்று.

Tell him where he should go.
எங்கே போகிறதென்று அவனுக்குச் சொல்லு

Tell me when I must give it
எப்ப அதைக் கொடுக்கிறதென்று எனக்குச் சொல்லு.

~~Leafs. 186.~~

To intend

Tamil has a verb உத்தேசி, meaning 'to intend'; but this is seldom used in Speech. To express an intention we may use the following forms,

(i) We may translate 'intend' by using the participle என்று followed by இரு, to be. The dependent clause consists of the infinitive of the verb followed by —வேணும்.

I intend to do it.
நான் செய்யவேணுமென்றிருக்கிறேன்.

I intend to go for a walk.
நான் உலாத்தப்போகவேணுமென்றிருக்கிறேன்.

This expression would mean, literally, 'I am saying that I must go for a walk'.

I wanted (intended) to speak to you yesterday.
நேற்று நான் உங்கிட்டே பேசவேணுமென்றிருந்தேன்.

Decide, determine.

To translate 'decide', 'determine', we use a similar construction.

He determined to pass the Examination
பரீக்ஷையிலே தேறவேணுமென்று
{தீர்மானம் பண்ணினான்.
{மனசு வைச்சான்

He decided not to sell his house.
வீட்டை விற்கக்கூடாதென்று தீர்மானம் பண்ணினான்.

To wish.

There are various ways of rendering the verb 'to wish', followed by a dependent clause.

(i) We may translate it by வேணும் governing an infinitive.

I want to go.
நான் போகவேணும்.

If he wants to go there.
அவன் அங்கே போகவேணுமானால்

I want to get up early.
நான் வெள்ளென எழுந்திருக்கவேணும்

(ii) We may use the verbs விரும்பு or பிரியப்படு governing an infinitive.

He wished to do this.
அவன் இதைச்செய்ய விரும்பினான்

They wanted to tell this.
அவர்கள் இதைச்சொல்ல பிரிய
ப்பட்டார்கள்

(iii) The noun பிரியம் may be used instead of a verb, governing either an infinitive or a verbal noun in the dative.

I do not wish to see him
எனக்கு அவனைப்பார்க்க
பிரியமில்லை

I do not want to buy it
நான் அதை வாங்குதற்கு
பிரியமில்லை.

Practice.

I often practice speaking.

நான் அடிக்கடி பேசப்பழகுகிறேன்.

I did not want to come here.
எனக்கு. இங்கெ வரத்துக்குப்
பிரியமில்லாமலிருந்தது.

To try to

The verb 'to try' is rendered in Tamil by பார், lit. to see. There are two uses of this verb. If we refer to an action which the person trying to do has been incapable of doing previously, we use the infinitive, as in,

They will try to walk when they are four years old.
நாலு வயசானபோது [illegible]
நடக்கப் பார்க்கும்.

But if we refer to an action of which the doer is not inherently incapable, we put the verb of action in the participle, thus.

To begin

The infinitive governed by the verb 'to begin' may be represented by the Tamil infinitive, in which case the verb 'to begin' appears in its transitive form. Thus.

To finish. முடி.

The gerund governed by the verb to finish is translated by a participle in Tamil.

He finished sawing. MSS II/17/9

அறுத்து முடிச்சான்.

He made the blind to see

குருடனைப் பார்க்க வச்சிருக்காரு

~~You must begin to speak Tamil~~
~~நீங்கள் தமிழ் பேசுறது~~

I began to learn it
நான் அதைப் படிக்கத் தொடங்கினேன்

or by the dative of the verbal noun, in which case the verb 'to begin' appears in its intransitive form. Thus—

You must begin to speak Tamil.
நீங்கள் தமிழ் பேசுறதுக்கு தொடங்க வேணும்.

The verbs விடு, to let or allow, and போ, to be going, govern a phrase in the infinitive,

I will let her stand there only.
அவளை அங்கேயும் நிற்க விடுவேன்.

Who is going to buy?
யார் வாங்க போறா?

make
I cannot make myself understood in Tamil.
நான் தமிழிலே சொல்லுறது மற்றவங்களுக்கு விளங்கச் செய்ய முடியலை.

I made them do it.
நான் அவங்களை அதைச் செய்ய வச்சேன்.

Make him give it to you.
அவனை உங்கிட்டெ அதைக் கொடுக்க வையி
or குடுக்கச் செய்யு.

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To let, allow.

I let it fall on the flap.

நான் அதெ மடிப்புமேலெ விழுக விட்டேன்.

You will allow yourselves, man, woman & child to be slaughtered.

ஆணு பெண்ணு புள்ளெக, எல்லா த்தெயும் கொல்றதுக்கு எடமிக்குடுத் தீருவக. [Gandhi]

Clause of purpose.

(i) By an Infinitive

(ii) This may be Expressed by the infinitive of the verb followed by ~~[illegible]~~ ன்னுட்டு

நானொக்கு எழுதொழுதக்கதெ ஹண்ணு
நீங்க கேட்டப்பட அனுப்புறேன்.

CHAPTER.

Equivalents of the English Gerund. Adverbial and Adjectival Phrases.

The Verbal noun in அது is equivalent to the English Gerund. Some of its uses in various cases are dealt with below.

Nominative.

(i) The verbal noun may be equivalent to an English Relative Pronoun with a qualifying clause.

What you say is correct.
நீங்கள் சொல்வது சரிதான்.

It is difficult to get.
அகப்படுவது கஷ்டம்.

(ii) It may be equivalent to the English Gerund.

It is easy to talk but difficult to act.
பேசுவது லேசு, ஆனா செய்வது
கஷ்டம்.

(iii) Such prepositions as 'besides', meaning 'in addition to' may govern a Gerundive phrase. We render this in Tamil by the Verbal noun followed by உடன்னாலே.

Besides abusing, he also beat them.
திட்டினதுமல்லாமலே அவர்களை
அடிச்சுப்புட்டான்.

Besides buying the house, he has also built a cow-shed.
வீட்டை வாங்கினதுமல்லாமலே ஒரு
மாட்டுக்கொட்டாயும் கட்டிருக்கான்.

Note the addition in the above examples of ஏ to the Participle and the Object of the Principle Verb respectively.

Accusative.

(i) The Verbal noun in the Accusative may represent a Gerundive Object.

(ii) Sometimes it implies obligation.

Say what you have to say.
நீ சொல்லறதைச் சொல்லு.

(iii) Where 'besides' has an exclusive meaning, such as 'except', and governs a Gerundive Phrase, the Principle Verb of the Sentence is negative. In Tamil we use the Verbal Noun in the Accusative, governed by தவிர or, perhaps less commonly, by அல்லாமல்.

Besides coming daily to the office he does nothing else. 1.
தினமும் ஆபீசுக்கு வருவதைத் தவிர
அவன் வேறு ஒன்றும்
செய்வதில்லை.

(iv) There is another way of expressing the above. We may convert the Gerundive Phrase into a Subordinate Clause by using an Indicative followed by the emphatic Particle ஏ or எ, followed by தவிர or அல்லாமல். 5

Besides giving him that, I gave him nothing else.
அவனுக்கு அதைக்கொடுத்தேனே 1
தவிர ~~அதை~~ வேறு ஒன்றுங்
கொடுக்கவில்லை.

Dative

(i) The Verbal noun in the Dative is used to express an Adverbial Phrase of purpose or Direction. Compare para.

It is easy to do that
அதைச் செய்யறதுக்கு லேசு.

How long does it take to get there?
சாதாரணமா அங்கெ போறதுக்கு
எத்தனை நாள் புடிக்கும்.

Tamil is a language very difficult to learn.
தமிழ் பாஷை, படிக்கிறதுக்கு, ரொம்ப
கஷ்டமான ஒரு பாஷை.

(ii) This meaning may sometimes be Expressed by using a Verbal Adjective with படி.

We must be careful not to give.
கொடுக்காதபடி நாம் ஜாக்கிரதை
பத்திரமாயிருக்கணும்.

Locative.

(i) The Verbal noun in the Locative may express the ~~meaning of 'in'~~ a Gerundive Clause governed by 'in' or 'by' in such a sentence as ~~the~~ following.

What do we lose by doing trifles like these?
இப்படியொத்த சின்னக்காரியங்களைச்
செய்யுதலால் நம்மளுக்கு என்னத்தை
நஷ்டஞ் போயிரும்?

(ii) The Verbal noun in தல் is used in the Locative in the sense of 'on', 'immediately'.

On my going to the garden and seeing.
நான் தோட்டத்தில் போய்ப்
பார்க்கையிலே.

An Adjectival Phrase implying purpose or intention may be expressed as follows.

(i) By the Verbal Noun in the Dative.

He was the first to go.
போவதற்கு அவன் முதல் வந்தான்

There was room for only one to pass.
ஒருவன் வருவதற்கு மாத்திரம் நடைவெளியிருந்தது.

(ii) Less commonly by an Infinitive.

Two gardeners to look after the work.
வேலையை விசாரிக்க இரண்டு தோட்டக்காரருண்டு.

(iii) By a paraphrase, in which the Adjectival Phrase becomes a Dependent Clause.

He had a fixed Determination not to tell a lie.
தான் பொய் சொல்லுகிறதில்லை என்று ஒரு வைராக்கியமுள்ளவனாயிருந்தான்.

He made a vow not to tell me.
எனக்கு சொல்லக்கூடாதென்று சத்தியம் பண்ணினான்.

32.

Chapter XIII Adverbial Clauses.

So ~~that~~ (in order) that we may see him

அவனை பார்க்கும்படி

- The corresponding negative form consists of the infinitive followed by கூடாதென்று

I left so as / in order not to see him.

அவனை பார்க்கக் கூடாதென்று நான் போய்விட்டேன்.

The difference between the use of the infinitive followed by – ஆனாட்டு and

To p. 120.

The following example gives an idiomatic use of the dative of the Verbal Noun.

'How beautiful it was, seen from a distance' MSS II/18/20

தூரத்திலே பார்க்கிறதுக்கு அது அழகுபட்டு
அலங்காரமாயிருந்தது.

[lit. 'for looking at']

MSS II/24/21

இந்த மாதிரி ஒரு நல்ல வார்த்தை சொன்னதுக்காக
சுப்பிரமணியனை வாழ்த்தி இவனுக்குச் செய்ய
வேண்டிய மரியாதை செய்யாட்டு [illegible] [illegible]
விருந்து [illegible] போய்விட்டான்.

In return for his courtesy.

~~Insert here pp. 177 to 183.~~

(iii) We may also express purpose by using a verbal noun in the dative, ending in -க்கு or -க்காக.

So that we may see him.
அவனைப்பார்க்கிறதுக்காக

In the negative,

Take away his stick so that he won't beat.
அவன் அடிக்காமலிருக்கிறதுக்கு கழியை
பிடுங்கு.

I supported him so that he should not fall.
நான் விழாமலிருக்கிறதுக்காக நான்
அவனை தாங்கிப்பிடித்தேன்.

The difference between the use of the infinitive followed by -வேண்டி and the verbal noun in the dative is that the former is more definite. To take an example. If we come to see a man by appointment, that is, expecting that we shall see him, then it would be appropriate to say,
அவனைப்பார்க்க வேண்டி வந்தோம்
but if we come not knowing whether we shall see him or not, then it would be more appropriate to say,
நாம் அவனைப்பார்க்கிறதுக்காக வந்தோம்.

(iv) Occasionally we use a future verbal adjective followed by படி. But this form is not common in Colloquial Speech.
I came to see him.
நான் அவனைப்பார்க்கும்படி வந்தேன்.
We must be careful not to give it.
அதைக் கொடுக்காதபடி நாம் ஜாக்கிரதையாயிருக்க
வேண்டும்.

188.

Insert here pp. 217, 218.

~~Adverbial~~ Clause of Cause.

A clause explaining a certain action or occurrence is usually introduced in English by the conjunction 'because'. We can express it in Tamil in the following ways.

(i) By the verbal noun, positive or negative, in the instrumental case. Thus,

Because I saw him.
நான் அவனைப் பார்த்ததினாலே

Because he did not give it.
அவன் அதைக் கொடாததினாலே.

(ii) By the dative of the verbal noun. This usage corresponds to the English 'for doing' 'for speaking', where 'for' implies 'by reason of'. The meaning of this form is similar to that of the instrumental of the verbal noun.

I beat him for doing that
அவன் அதைச் செய்ததற்காக அவனை
அடித்தேன்.

I am sorry to have kept you waiting.
உங்களை நெடுநேரமாகக் காக்க வைத்த
தற்காக வெசனப்பட்டேன்.

(iii) By the infinitive, positive or negative, followed by போயிற்று.
(It was) because he said.
அவன் சொல்லப்போயிற்று.

Please do not be upset at my being because I have been so long in ~~sending (a reply)~~ returning it to you.

நான் இப்படித் தாமதமா [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] வருத்தப்பட வேண்டாம்.

Because I wrote
எழுதிப்போனபடியால்

Because they did not come
அவர்கள் வாராமலிருந்தப்போனப்

Because I did not do.
நான் செய்யாமலிருந்தப்போனபடியால்

(iv) By an indirect statement concluded by -ன்னு or -ன்று. It is as if in English we substituted the words "saying" that for 'because' and, instead of saying, 'the child eats because there is food', we were to say 'the child eats, saying there is food.' The force of this expression is not quite that of the simple English 'because'. It would be more justly equivalent to 'just because' or 'simply because'. It implies that the action of the verb is in some way wrong or unnecessary.

He sits here (unnecessarily) because I am sitting.
நான் உட்காருகிறேனென்று அவன் உட்காருகிறான்.

The child eats (simply) because there is food.
சோறிருக்குதென்று புள்ளை தின்னுது.

The corresponding negative form is in:

He beat me (unnecessarily) because I did not do that.
நான் அதைச்செய்யவில்லையென்று அவன் என்னை அடித்தான்.

Put it so that he cannot see it.
அவன் அறியமாட்டாதபடி வையும்.
note 'cannot'.

~~Adverbial~~ Clause of manner.

A clause of manner expresses the way in which a thing is done; ~~It may do this by describing the manner of the action,~~ as in 'do as I tell you'. or ~~its immediate results, as~~ 'he fell down so as to hurt himself'. Be careful to distinguish the use of 'so as' or 'so that' in the above sentence from its use ~~'in to mean 'in order to', as in the sentences, 'I left so that he should not see me'~~ 'Hold him so that he does not fall', where the true meaning is 'in order to', 'in order that' and the clause is a clause of purpose. We have the following ways of constructing a clause of manner.

(i) The word படி means literally 'a step' and its force is adverbial. It may be placed after a verbal adjective to complete an adverbial clause of manner.

Do as I tell you
நான் சொன்னபடி செய்.

(ii) The word 'போல்' ~~which means~~ meaning 'like' or 'in accordance with', ~~'likeness',~~ is used in a similar way. ~~It means 'likeness' in a general~~ ~~less particular~~ way; ~~than which போல் means 'likeness' in~~
As we have already seen.
நாம் முன்னே பார்த்த போல்

~~(iii)~~ In the following examples the dependent clauses in English consists of a subject with an adjective in apposition. ~~Note that~~ The Tamil substitutes ~~in this clause~~ for this a single noun.

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இவங்க ரெண்டு பேரும் MSS II/24/22
பேசிக்கிட்ட மாதிரி, மருகா
சுப்ரமணியன் அங்கு வீட்டுக்குப் போனபோ,
வீட்டுக்காரனைக் கண்டு...

In agreement } with their talk—
accordance }

Adverbial clause
Manner.

He walked as if he were lame (a lame man)
அவன் நொண்டியைப் போல நடந்தான்.

He talks as if he were drunk (a drunken man)
குடிகாரனைப் போலப் பேசுகிறான்.

(iii) ~~We have already seen that போல், 'like' may be used as a post position governing a noun. It can~~ போல may govern an Adverbial Clause, ~~also be used adjectivally with an impersonal subject in such sentences as 'it seems'~~ as an equivalent to 'it seems'.

It seems to be good for cultivation.
வெள்ளாமைக்கு நல்லதாய் இருக்கும் போலி
ருக்கிறது.

It seems he is going to waste time.
நேரத்தைப் போக்கடிக்கப் போகிறான் போலிருக்கிறது.

It seems one cannot cross it.
இங்கிருந்து போக முடியாது போலிருக்கிறது.

It does not seem to be worth even four annas
நாலணாக் கூடப் பெறாது போலிருக்கிறது

(iv) A clause of manner introduced by 'as if', 'so ~~as~~ that' etc. may be ~~governed by~~ ~~அப்படி~~ terminate with a verbal adjective followed by அப்படி. The latter form is equivalent to அப்போல, படி being an adverbial termination corresponding to the English -ly, -like.

Do as I tell you.
நான் சொல்லுறாப்பிலே செய்யி.

This may also be translated
நான் சொல்றபடி செய்யி.

They seem to be cutting down trees
மரம் வெட்டிக்கிட்டிருக்கிறாப்பிலேருக்கிறாங்க.

He made as if to strike me.
என்னை அடிக்கிறாப்பிலே காமிச்சான்.
or
என்னை அடிக்கிறமாதிரி காமிச்சான்.

It seemed as if he said that.
அப்படிச் சொன்னாப்பிலேருந்துச்சு.

He fell so that he } hurt his hand.
so as to }
கை வலிக்கிறாப்பிலே அவன் விழுந்தான்.

// The following forms based on this construction may be noted here.

ஏத்தாப்பிலே means 'just as', 'according as'. It follows the dative of the verbal noun.

The books are as he says.
அவரு சொல்றதுக்கு ஏத்தாப்பிலே தான்
பொஸ்தகம் இருக்கு.

According to what they expected.
அவரு நெனைச்சதுக்கு ஏத்தாப்பிலே

He went of his own accord.
அவன் நெனெச்சாப்பிலே போனான்

Put that book where I can reach it.
புஸ்தகத்தை எட்டும்படியில் [illegible] வை.

about midday
மத்தியானம் போலே

(v) ~~However~~. They went towards the village.
ஊரைப் பார்த்தாப்பிலே போனார்கள்.

(ii) A clause introduced by the conjunction 'however much' is expressed by எம்பிடு, with the Verb in the Concessive.

However much he tries
எம்பிடு அவன் பிரயாசப்பட்டாலும்.

However much I try.
நான் எம்புட்டுத்தான் பிரயாசப்பட்டாலும்.

By saying
எண்ட்டாப்பலே
All of a sudden.

It will rain four or five days together.
அது அஞ்சாறு நாளைக்குச் சேர்ந்தாப்பலே பெய்யும்

'About four o'clock' may be translated in the following ways,
நாலு மணி மட்டிலே
நாலு மணி சுற்றாப்பிலே
நாலு மணி வாக்கிலே
சுமாரு நாலு மணிக்கு

~~Adverbial~~ clause of ~~measure~~ extent.
(i) An adverbial clause measuring the quantity or extent of a thing is constructed by using a verbal noun followed by அம்புட்டு.

He does not read as much as you do.
நீ வாசிக்கிறதம்புட்டு அவன்
வாசிக்கிறதில்லை.

This tree is as high as my house (vide
TO postpositions'. இந்த மரம் என் வீட்டம்புட்டு உயரமாயிருக்கு

(ii) As many.
Where the measure or comparison relates to number, we use the adverb எத்தனை, 'how many' and add உம் to the principal verb in the dependent clause.

I will give him as many as he asks for.

Clause of addition.

A dependent Clause introduced by 'not only' ~~but also . . . .~~ and terminated by 'but also' as in 'He not only abused, but also beat them' is equivalent to a gerund governed by 'besides' — 'besides ~~bea~~ abusing'. This has already been explained in para of the previous chapter.

As often.

The measure of time 'as often' 'however often' is indicated by using எத்தனை தரம் with the principal verb of the dependent clause in the concessive, followed by உம்.

However often you ask him, he ~~does~~ never goes.
எத்தனை தரம் நீ அவனைக் கேட்டாலும்
அவன் ஒருக்காலும் போகமாட்டான்.

clause of addition.

Besides abusing he beat them also.
திட்டினதுமல்லாமல் அவர்களை அடி
த்தும் போட்டான்.

He not only grows, but... Besides growing potatoes, he deals in cattle.
உருளைக்கிழங்கு விளைவிக்கிறது
மல்லாமல் மாடுவியாபாரமும்
செய்கிறான்.

He has not only bought, but ... Besides buying the house he has also built a cow shed.
வீட்டை வாங்கினதுமல்லாமல் ஒரு
மாட்டுக்கொட்டகையும் கட்டுவித்தான்.

Exclusion.

When 'besides' has the meaning of 'Except', it will imply that no action takes place outside the action of the verb in the ~~dependent clause~~ Adverbial Phrase. We can readily recognise the construction because the verb in the principal clause will be in the negative. The verb in the ~~dependent clause~~ Adverbial Phrase may be expressed in two ways.

(i) By the indicative followed by ஏ, followed by தவிர or, perhaps, less commonly ஒழிய.

Besides giving him that I gave him nothing else.
அவனுக்கு அதைக் கொடுத்தேனே தவிர
வேறு ஒன்றும் கொடுக்கவில்லை.

(ii) By the accusative of the verbal noun followed by தவிர or, perhaps, less commonly, by ஒழிய.

Besides coming daily to the office he does nothing.
தினமும் ஆபீசுக்கு வருவதைத் தவிர
அவன் வேறொன்றும் செய்கிறதில்லை.

Besides promising, he paid nothing.
வாக்குக் கொடுத்ததைத் தவிர அவன்
பணத்தினைப் ஒன்றும் கொடுக்கவில்லை.

Place.

A clause of Place may be translated

(i) by എവിടെ with a Verb in the Indicative followed by [illegible].

Look where you are going

എവിടെ പോകുന്നുവൊ നോക്കു

~~This form may have a sense of obligation.~~
~~Tell him where he ought to go — എവിടെ പോകേണ്ടുന്നു~~

(ii) By a Verbal Adjective governing a word indicating place, as ഇടം

I went where you told me.

നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞ ഇടത്തേക്കു ഞാൻ
പോയി.

wherever.

(iii) 'wherever' ~~is~~ may be expressed by എവിടെ with ഉം following the Verb of the dependent clause,

Wherever they arrive.

എവിടെ പോയിരിക്കട്ടെ.

(iv) or by ~~by~~ എവിടെ with a Concessive.

He makes friends wherever he goes.

അവൻ എവിടെ പോകുമ്പോഴും സ്നേഹിതരെ
ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നു.

(ii) Where there is a sense of obligation, a Verbal Noun is used.

Tell

~~Adverbial~~ clause of place.

^ (Look | when you are going
[illegible] | போகிறவிடத்து பார்

I went | where you told me.
[illegible] | நீசொன்ன இடத்திற்கு நான்போனேன்.)

~~Adverbial~~ clause of time.

The principle verb of the sentence defines the time, past, present or future at ~~which~~ or during which the action is performed. An adverbial clause of time fixes the time of the main action more definitely, by relating it to another or secondary action which is described in the adverbial clause.

The clause may fix the time of the main action in the following ways. It may state that the main action took place before, at the time ~~of or~~ after the secondary action. In accordance with this succession we may arrange the English conjunctions which introduce adverbial clauses of time in the following order.

It is governed, in English, by such conjunctions as,

before, until, by (a time), when, while, after, since.

Their Tamil equivalents ~~of these conjunctions~~ come at the end of the clause and not at the beginning, as in English.

Adverbial Clause.

Time.

Before.

This conjunction indicates that the main action took place before the secondary action. The clause governed by 'before' is rendered in Tamil by முன்னே or முந்தி, preceded by a present verbal noun in the dative. This verbal noun is in the present tense whether the main verb is in ~~the~~ past, ~~or~~ present or future time.

Before I saw him
நான் அவனைப் பார்க்றதுக்கு முன்னே

Before I (shall) see him
நான் அவனைப் பார்க்றதுக்கு முன்னே.

By the time, before.

If we wish to imply that the secondary action was excluded or cut short in its operation by the main action, we use the form 'by the time' in English or 'before' followed by 'could'.
He had gone by the time I arrived
He had gone before I could get there.
The equivalent Tamil form is the dative case of the present verbal noun followed by உள்ளே.

Before I could reach there he came & stood.
நான் அங்கே போறதுக்குள்ளே
அவன் அங்கே நின்னுக்கிட்டு இருந்தான்.

Before I could eat he was saying 'Start'
நான் சாப்டறதுக்குள்ளே பொறப்டு
பொறப்டுன்னு சொல்லிக்கிட்டிருந்தான்.

I just missed him
நான் அவனைப் பார்க்றதுக்குள்ளே
அவன் போயிட்டான்.

(x).

வரைக்கும். Note the following. MSS II /24/14

So long as we are in the world, we should be a help to one another

நாம் உலகத்திலிருக்கிறவரைக்கும் ஒருத்த
ருக்கொருத்தர் உதவியாயிருக்கவேணும்.

மட்டும்.

'Until' may be rendered by மட்டும் in an Adverbial clause.

Until the evening.

பொழுது விழுகிற மட்டும்

or

சாய்கிற மட்டும்.

Adverbial Clause.

Time.

Another way of expressing the same idea is to use the future verbal participle followed by மட்டும். This interesting form is used only by completely illiterate people. I have been told that it would cause எரிச்சல் (annoyance, lit. burning) to an educated man. It is nevertheless common.

I saw the gentleman before he could finish his meal.
இந்தத் துரை சாப்பிடுமட்டும் நான்
அவரை பார்த்துவிட்டேன்.

He went off before I could bring them.
அதுகளை கொண்டுவருகிறமட்டும்
அவர் போய்விட்டார்.

Until. [So long as. ⓧ]

'until' is represented by the Present verbal noun ~~in the present tense and~~ in the nominative, followed by வரைக்கும்.

Until I tell him
நான் சொல்லுறது வரைக்கும்.

I waited until he came.
அவன் வாறது வரைக்கு நான் காத்திருந்தேன்.

When.

The conjunction 'when' is ordinarily used when the main action coincides with the secondary action at a point of time. It is ~~expressed~~ translated by போது ~~following~~ used after a simple verbal adjective in ~~the~~ Past ~~tense for past time or in the~~ Present ~~tense~~ or ~~for~~ future time.

(ii) by the interrogative எப்ப followed by a concessive.

He gets angry whenever I speak to him.

நான் அவனோடே எப்ப பேசினாலும் கோபம் வரும்

Note. This construction may be used with யார் for whoever, எங்கே for wherever, எப்படி for however and so on.

When
Whenever
While

Adverbial Clause.
Time.

And when he sowed, some fell by the way side.
அவன் விதைக்கும்போது கொஞ்ச விதை பாதைவழியோரத்திலே விழுந்தது.

When I come back I will change my clothes.
நான் திரும்பி வரும்போது என் உடுப்பை மாத்திருவேன்.

__Whenever.__ This may be translated in either of two ways (i) ~~This is translated~~ by போதெல்லாம் after the past or present verbal adjective.

Whenever I made a mistake (__in speaking Tamil__)
நான் தப்பா சொன்னபோதெல்லாம்

Whenever I mispronounce.
நான் தப்பு தப்பா உச்சரிக்கிறபோதெல்லாம்.
~~Whenever I speak~~

^

__While.__

The use of the English Conjunction 'while' implies that the main and secondary actions are simultaneous over a period of time. 'While' is also rendered in Tamil by போது, used after ~~We may use it either after~~ the simple verbal adjective ~~or after~~ in the Continuous or simple form. ~~of the verbal adjective~~.

While I was coming along the road
நான் ரோட்டு வழி வரும்போது

While he is doing it.
அவன் அதை செய்துகிட்டிருக்கிற போது.

The locative of the verbal noun may also be used to express a state or cause.

MSS II/24/5

What do we lose by doing trifles like these?
இந்தமாதிரி சின்னக் காரியங்க செய்யுறதுல
நம்முடைய என்னங்க குறைஞ்சு போயிடும்?

Adverbial Clause,
Time.

Sometimes the verbal adjective is in the present tense, though it relates to an action performed in the past.

One day while he was grazing cattle in the forest.
ஒரு நா இவன் காட்டிலே மாடு
மேச்சுக்கிட்டிருந்தபோது.

While the women were reaping, it rained
பொம்பளெங்க அறுத்துக்கிட்டிருந்த
போது மழை பெஞ்சுச்சு

On.
போது suggests a somewhat protracted coincidence in time. When the coincidence is brief we may use the verbal noun in கை ~~followed~~ in the locative case as already explained in para. In English this may be translated by 'on', 'just when' etc.

On my going to the garden & seeing
நான் தோட்டத்தில் போய்ப் பார்க்கையிலே

Just when I was doing that I did not see them.
நான் அதைச் செய்கையிலே அதுகளைப் பார்க்கலே

While I was studying that my eyes hurt.
அதைப் படிக்கையிலே கண்ணு நோகுச்சு.

Were you there just when he was doing it?
அவன் அதை செய்கையிலே நீயும் அங்கிருந்தியா?

Wait while I finish the job.
நான் இந்த வேலெ முடிக்கையிலே நீயும் காத்திரு.

Like wind blowing up a burning fire.
எரியும் தீயிலே காத்தடிச்ச மாதிரி.

(ii) By the Infinitive followed by [illegible]

As soon as I saw
[illegible]

As soon as he heard this MSS II/25/31.
[illegible]

Adverbial Clause.

Time.

Immediately.

'Immediately' and 'immediately after' are represented in two ways,

(i) First by the past verbal noun followed by —உம்.

As soon as he put it in the box
பெட்டிக்குள்ளே வைத்ததும்.

Immediately he came he gave the money
அவன் வந்ததும் காசு கொடுத்தான்.

Immediately his mother [illegible] he cried
[illegible]
[illegible].

He fell down immediately he saw me.
என்னைப் பார்த்ததும் விழுந்துவிட்டான்.

(ii) உம் indicates that the action of the principle verb follows more immediately on the action of the verb in the dependent clause than does the second construction which consists of the past verbal adjective followed by உடனே.

Immediately you have seen
நீ பார்த்த உடனே

Come immediately you have had your meal.
சாப்பிட்ட உடனே வாரும்.

After.

This may refer to past or future time. In both cases it is expressed in Tamil by the past verbal adjective followed by பிறகு

After I gave / shall give it.
நான் அதைக் கொடுத்த பிறகு.

 MSS II/32/17

Since I saw you yesterday
உங்களை நேத்து பார்த்துலெருந்து -

Since.

Adverbial Clause.

Time.

Since

Since is represented in Tamil by the past-verbal noun followed by முதல்

Since he came to the village
அவன் ஊருக்கு வந்தது முதல்

Or we may use the verbal noun in the Locative followed by இருந்து.

அவன் ஊருக்கு வந்ததிலிருந்து.

//

to p. 1

Is all the land (that is) in your village mortgaged?

நுங் ஊரிலிருக்கிற நிலம் எல்லாமே அடமானம் வச்சிருக்கா?

Please write only inside the margin of the paper.

தயவு செய்து காயிதத்திலிருக்கிற வெத்து எடத்துக்குள்ளே மாத்திரம் எழுது.

Chapter ~~XIII~~ XIV

Relative Clause.

Tamil has no relative pronoun as 'who', 'which' by which to ~~express~~ introduce an adjectival or relative clause. It can express this clause in two ways.

(i) By using a verbal adjective in the appropriate tense, which precedes the noun which it qualifies.

What we spoke of yesterday
நேற்று நாம் பேசின ஸங்கதி

Some of the fruit which you bought
நீங்கள் வாங்கினதிலே கொஞ்சம் பழம்

A man who can make alva.
ஒரு அல்வா செய்யக்கூடிய மனுஷன்.

Look at those people over there
அங்கே நிற்கிற ஆள்களைப் பாரு

The place where it is not wide enough
அகலம் போதாத இடத்திலே.

(ii) When the relative clause qualifies the words 'man' or 'one', those words are represented by அவன் and அது

The man who came here
இங்கே { வந்த மனுஷன்
{ வந்தவன்

The one I want
எனக்கு வேண்டியது.

ENCLOSURE C.

Form of Application Register for Assistant Registration Officer.

Size - Foolscap.

Bound brown paper.

Title, left hand top corner.

APPLICATION REGISTER.

ELECTORAL ROLL. PART II

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

POLLING STATION.

NAME ....

NUMBER ...

Opening

Left hand page.

Column 1. Serial Number.

2. Date of application.

3. To whom made.

4. Name of applicant.

5. Father's name.

Right hand page
Column 6. Village name.

7. " number.

8. Qualifications proposed

9. Special Officer's order.

10. Remarks.

Notes: (a) Column 3. Enter designation by initials only
(b) Col. 8. Note only the number of the section in the Franchise Schedule.
(c) Col. 9. Enter only the words 'accepted' or 'rejected' as may be appropriate.
(d) At the foot of each page add note thus

	Literacy	Others.
Number of applications accepted.		
" Rejected	----------	
Total	----------	

Tamil Grammar

Both Latin [& Tamil] are languages in which to an Englishman, a prime difficulty is the order of the words in a sentence. But the manner in which this diff. presents itself is widely diff in the two languages. In Latin the order to the learner is unpredictable: in Tamil it is rigidly fixed. Tamil, then, might seem, at first sight, to present no real diff of syntactical arrangement. In fact, how[ever], the reversal of the order of words in a sent. connotes a different pattern of thought. The student should keep this explanation of the diff. well in his view & from the beginning follow the unfolding of the Tamil thought in according to the exact succession of the words. In other words he should train himself to think backwards

Tamil Gram.

The order of words is rigidly fixed. Then we have to set (1) the order of words (2) inflexions

Regarding the latter, are there certain inflex[ion]s wh. are commonly jolted by the same forms?

The FLOW OF THE WORDS-
THE SONG is SOUND
more

Tamil Gramm

Influence of the flow of words — development of thought — on the origin & development of the vocabulary

(iii) Another way of expressing an adjectival clause is by making it a positive statement terminated by ஓ, followed by the person or thing qualified.

The man who pushed him
அவனை புடிச்சுத் தள்ளினானோ அவன்.

In the place where he generally works
வேலை செய்திகிட்டிருப்பானோ
அங்கே இருக்கிறேல.

(iv) To express a Relative Clause introduced by 'whoever' or 'whatever' we use the Interrogatives யார் or என்ன followed by a Verb in the Concessive.

Whoever says that is lying.
அதை யார் சொன்னாலும் ~~பொய்யனாவான்~~
பொய் சொல்றான்.

Whatever he does is foolish.
அவன் என்ன சொன்னாலும்
பைத்தியக்காரத்தனம்.

(v) Another way of expressing the above is by using the Indicative of the Verb, followed by ஓ.

Whatever they may do.
அவர்கள் என்னென்ன செய்வார்களோ,
அதெல்லாம்.

Note here the reduplication of என்ன.

Relative Clause.

Note the following example.

Some of the fruit which you have bought.

நீங்கள் வாங்கினதிலே கொஞ்சம் பழம்.

Here, instead of a Verbal Adjective qualifying பழம், we use a verbal Noun in the Locative. It is literally, 'From what you have bought, some fruit' and exemplifies the fact that a particular construction in English cannot always be automatically translated by an equivalent construction in Tamil.

Chapter. XV

Adjectival forms.

In this chapter we deal with the Tamil equivalents of English adjectival forms, except the relative clause and such adjectival phrases as 'ready to go', which have already been considered.

Caldwell says that, "Dravidian adjectives . . . are nouns of quality or relation, which acquire the signification of adjectives merely by being prefixed to substantive nouns without declensional change . . . Participles of verbs and nouns with the addition of participial formatives, are also generally used as adjectives."

According to this Tamil has no adjective proper. As against this the English can put the adjective proper, the noun used as an adjective and the verbal participle. The Tamil forms cannot therefore be fitted exactly to the English categories. Further, the Tamil mode of placing the adjectival form in apposition differs from the English, as will be explained later.

The Tamil adjectival forms may be considered under the following classes,

Apposition.

When in apposition this class of Adjectives takes a special form. The termination ஆசு is equivalent to ஆக, which has Adverbial form.

The field is small
வயல் சிறுசாருக்கு.

The table got old
மேசை ~~புது~~ பழசாப்போச்சு

The mat is new.
பாய் புதுசாருக்கு

The road is not good
ரோடு நல்லாவில்லை.

(i) A few words that are used only as adjectives
(ii) Nouns used as adjectives.
(iii) Nouns which, when used adjectivally, are given a specifically adjectival form by the addition of ஆன.
(iv) Verbal ~~participles~~ Adjectives.
(v) Infinitives
(vi) ~~Onomatopeic~~ Reduplicated forms.
(vii) Paraphrases.

(i) Words used as adjectives.
These are few in number but of frequent use,

நல்ல, good   பெரிய, big
கெட்ட, bad   சிறிய, little

புதிய, new   Empty வெறு
பழைய, old

(ii) Nouns used as adjectives.
Many of these are ~~mainly nouns~~, abstract nouns of size, quality, substance etc. The majority of ~~such~~ them ~~nouns~~ suffer no change when they are used as adjectives. Some undergo such minor changes as are necessary to avoid a concurrence of sounds which would be repugnant to a Tamil ear. The following are some examples of nouns which are used as adjectives without change.

A straight stick
ஒரு நேர் (குச்சி)

A dirty cloth
ஒரு அ அழுக்குத்துணி

Hot water
சுடு தண்ணீர்

A black cloth
ஒரு கறுப்புத்துணி

A brick-coloured cloth
காவித்துணி

A solid log
ஒரு கெட்டிக் கட்டை

A full pot
ஒரு நிறைந்த பானை

[An empty house
ஒரு காலி வீடு]

A round stone
ஒரு உருண்டை கல்

Round holes
வட்டத் துவாரங்கள்

A blunt knife
ஒரு மொட்டையான கத்தி

A short coat
ஒரு குட்டை சட்டை

Heavy rain
அடை மழை

[A complete sky
புசா பயறு.]

By the side of the hill.
{மலைப் பக்கத்திலே
{மலைச் சரிவிலே

Flowering plants
பூச் செடி

A bandy bullock
ஒரு வண்டிக் காளை

A sea fish
கடல் மீன்.

A grassy slope
புல் சரிவு.

A waterpot
தண்ணீர் குடம்.

Other nouns modify their termination when used as adjectives. Those ending in ம் usually drop ~~the final ம்~~ that consonant. Those ending in ல் (ல் ள் ?) do the same. Other nouns take the form to which they would normally add their case termination.

The following are examples,

A river fish
ஆற்று மீன் — ஆறு

A blue sky — நீலம்
நீல வானம்

A yellow shirt — மஞ்சள்
மஞ்சள் சட்டை

A narrow path — இடுக்கல்
ஒரு இடுக்கப் பாதை

A wet towel — ஈரம்
ஒரு ஈரத் துவாலை

A rough towel — முரடு
முரட்டுத் துவாலை

At the beginning of the year — வருஷம்
வருஷத் தொடக்கத்திலே

At the end of the month — மாசம்
மாசக் கடைசியிலே

(iii) The following are some examples of nouns converted into adjectives by the addition of the suffix ஆன, which converts a noun into an adjective just as ஆக converts it into an adverb.

A sharp knife
ஒரு கூர்மையான கத்தி

Soft ground
மெதுவான தரை

A clear sheet
ஒரு நிராக்கியமான துப்பட்டி

A cheap fruit
சரசமான
மலிவான } பழம்

A high mountain.
உயரமான மலை

A deep river
ஒரு ஆழமான ஆறு

A pointed stick
ஊசியான குச்சி
(lit. needle-like)

A heavy box
ஒரு கனமான பெட்டி

A light blanket
ஒரு லேசான கம்பளி

A level field
ஒரு சமமான
ஒரு மட்டமான } வயல

A clean knife
ஒரு சுத்தமான கத்தி

A narrow path
ஒரு நெருக்கமான பாதை

A square box
ஒரு சதுரமான பெட்டி

A complete sentence
முழுவான வாக்கியம்

A dark night
இருட்டான ராத்திரி

A bright night
வெளிச்சமான ராத்திரி.

No exact rule can be laid down to determine when a noun is used adjectivally in its uninflected form and when it is followed by ஆன. The choice can be determined by usage alone. Some nouns may be used in both ways.

தட்டு — தட்டையான
வட்டம் — வட்டமான.

~~Apposition~~:

Apposition.

Nouns used as Adjectives are converted into Adverbs for the purpose of apposition by the addition of ~~[illegible]~~ ([illegible]) ~~used as adjectives. When these appear in apposition they cease to bear an adjectival form but take an adverbial form by the addition of [illegible]~~, which may be compared with the English -ly, as in 'quickly'. ~~Thus,~~

The table is clean
[illegible]
lit. the table is cleanly.

The following are some examples.

The box was empty
[illegible]

The flower was white
[illegible]

The stick was long
[illegible]

240.

The water is not deep
தண்ணீர் ஆழமானதல்ல

The blanket got dirty
கம்பளி அழுக்காய்ப் போச்சு.

The price is not dear
விலை கிராக்கியானதல்ல

The crowd is dense
கூட்டம் ரொம்ப நெருக்கமாருக்கு

(N) Verbal ~~participles~~ Adjectives.

Many adjectives in Tamil, when used attributively, have the form of a verbal adjective. Some of these, it will be seen, express inherent qualities and others only accidental conditions.

A sour mango
ஒரு புளிச்ச. மாங்கா

A rotten fruit
ஒரு அழுகின பழம்

A curved log
ஒரு வளைஞ்ச கட்டை

A low table
ஒரு தாழ்ந்த மேசை

A broken pot
ஒரு உடைந்த பானை

A twisted rope.
ஒரு முறுக்கின கயிறு.

A ~~blunt~~ burnt Stick
ஒரு எரிந்த குச்சி.

Apposition.

Such adjectives, when in apposition, preserve the true verbal form, appearing as a verbal participle

Sugar is Sweet.
சக்கரை இனிக்குது

Vinegar is Sour
கடு கசக்குது

The table is low
மேசை தாழ்ந்திருக்கு.

The rice is boiled
சோறு வெந்திருக்கு.

The water was hot.
தண்ணீர் சுட்டுச்சு

But he is very thin (reduced)
ஆனா ரொம்ப மெலிந்திருக்கிறான்.

(v) Infinitives.

Infinitives as Equivalent to an English adjective are comparatively rare.

A crooked path
ഒരു കോണന പാത.

The stick is crooked.
വടി കോണനാ ആകു

A blunt knife
ഒരു മഴുങ്ങിന കത്തി.

(vi) ~~Onomatopaeic~~ Reduplicated. forms.

Certain ~~forms~~ adjectives consist of reduplicated ~~adverbs~~ forms converted to adjectives by the addition of the verbal adjective of ഉള. The adverb would appear to be onomatopaeic.

A smooth stone.
മിനുമിനുന്നനെ ഉള്ള കല്

A rough table
പരുപരുന്നനെ ഉള്ള മേശ

The screw is loose.
ആണി ഇളകിരിക്കു
ആണി ഇളഇളന്നനെ ഇരിക്കു.

(vii) Paraphrases.
Some examples of this are.

Liquid food
தண்ணீர் போன்ற சாப்பாடு

A dirty house
ஒரு அசிங்கம் பிடிச்ச வீடு

Shallow water
ஆழமில்லாத தண்ணீர்.

A narrow plank.
ஒரு அகலமில்லாத பலகை.

When an adjective qualifies a person, a composite word is formed by suffixing to the qualifying word a pronominal termination, அவன், அவள். or a personal termination such as காரன், ஸ்தி., ஆளி, signifying quality or occupation.

A rich man
ஒரு பணக்காரன்

A fat man
ஒரு தடியன்.

He is fat.
அவன் தடியனாயிருக்கிறான்.

A man of courage
தயிரியசாலி

An old man
ஒரு கிழவன்

An old woman
ஒரு கிழவி

You are very young
நீ ரொம்ப வாலிபனாருக்கிறே

An Educated man
படிப்பாளி.

Miscellaneous

A Sweet lime
ஒரு கிச்சிலிக்கிழ } எலுமிச்சம்பழம்
ஒரு கிச்சிலிப்பு

Hot water
சுடு தண்ணீர்.

A hot case
சூடு பெட்டி

An oven
சூட்டடுப்பு

The end of the ~~Stick~~ Path.
பாதை கடைசி

The end of the Stick
நுனிக்குச்சி.

Adverbial phrase. English Infinitive

Tamil | is a language | very difficult | to learn

1288 II / 55/1

தமிழ் ஒரு பாஷை, படிக்கிறதுக்கு, ரொம்ப
கஷ்டமான ஒரு பாஷை.

(i)

[illegible]

ANY.

252. ~~'Any' as part of~~ A Compound Pronoun or Adverb compounded with any, as 'anyone', 'anywhere' is rendered by an ~~ANY.~~ Interrogative Pronoun or Adverb followed by ஆவது.

(i) ஆவது.

Tamil does not make a clear distinction, as does English between 'some' and 'any'.

Did anyone come?
ஆரோவது வந்தார்களா?

Did you see anyone?
ஆரையாவது பார்த்தீரா?

Did he buy anything?
என்னமாவது ஒரு சாமானை வாங்கினானா?

~~Did you buy any sugar?~~
~~சக்கரை என்னமாவது வாங்கினீரா?~~

Have you been anywhere?
எங்கேயாவது போனீரா?

Have you ever (i.e. at any time) spoken to him?
எப்பவாவது நீ அவனோடே பேசியிருக்கிறாயா?

Any qualifying a noun.

(ii) உம். (ii) 'Any' as an Adjective may also be translated by an Interrogative followed by the universal உம்.

Are there any petitions to present?
கொடுக்கிறதுக்கு விண்ணப்பம் என்னமும் இருக்கா?

or

கொடுக்கிறதுக்கு விண்ணப்பம் ஏதாவது இருக்கா?

Note. Sometimes the Adjective 'any' may be rendered by a paraphrase.
Did you buy any sugar.
சர்க்கரை என்னமாவது வாங்கினீரா?

Chapter XVI

Pronouns, adjectives and adverbs compounded with some, any, other, each, every, every, all, no.

'Some' and its derivatives.

{ கொஞ்சக்காலத்துக்கு முன்னே . .
{ கொஞ்சநாளைக்கு முந்தி . . .
{ கொஞ்சம் தமிழ் பாட்டு கொடுத்தான்.

Some
(Adj.
1758

(i) கொஞ்சம் (i) When 'some' is used as an adjective of number or quantity, it is usually translated in Tamil by கொஞ்சம்.

He pours some water
கொஞ்சம் தண்ணீர் ஊற்றுகிறான்

I saw some cows in your garden
நான் தோட்டத்துலே கொஞ்சம்
பசு. மாட்டை நான் பார்த்தேன்.

(ii) Reduplicated. (ii) ~~(iii)~~ 'Some' meaning 'certain', when used with an inanimate noun as an indefinite demonstrative adjective is translated by the reduplicated form ஒவ்வொரு.

= Some of them selective

Some plants have thorns
ஒவ்வொரு செடிக்கு முள்ளுண்டு

In certain houses there is an earth oven
ஒவ்வொரு வீட்டிலே அடுப்பு.

It has come at certain times
ஒவ்வொரு தடவை வந்திருக்கு.

254. ANY and NO ~~in negat~~ with a negative verb

ஏதாவது implies the existence of something and ~~ஏதாவது~~ cannot be used ~~in a~~ with a negative verb. 'Any' ~~in a neg~~ with a negative ~~verb~~ or 'no' with a Positive ~~are translated by~~ Verb ~~rendered by~~, imply the complete absence of a thing and employ the universal உம் attached to the ~~(1)~~ appropriate word.

I cannot help you in any way
நான் உனக்கு ஒரு வகையிலும்
உதவி செய்ய முடியாது

He couldn't get anyone. (1)
இவனுக்கு ஒன்று கிடைக்கவில்லை.

There was none to be got anywhere
எங்கேயும் ஒன்று கிடைக்கவில்லை.

I have not been anywhere.
நான் எங்கேயும் போகவில்லை.

no cattle were stolen
ஒரு மாடும் களவுபோகவில்லை.

There is no milk in any village
எந்த ஊரிலேயும் பால் கிடைக்கவில்லை.

There was none to be had in the village
அந்த ஊரிலே ஒன்றும் கிடையாது.

or ~~There was~~

I have nothing else.
என்னிடம் வேறு ஒன்றுமில்லை.

You never told me this.
நீ எப்பொழுதும் என்னிடம் அதைச் சொல்லவில்லை.

~~nowhere~~
~~never~~
~~in no way~~

(iii)
Referring back

(iii) ~~(iv)~~ When 'Some' is a pronoun referring back to a person or thing previously stated, it is expressed by the reduplicated form ചിലതെല്ലാം ചിലരൊക്കെ.

Some (i.e. flowers) are yellow
ചിലതെല്ലാം മഞ്ഞയാകുന്നു

Some (i.e. people) say
ചിലരൊക്കെ പറയുന്നു

(v) Some in compound Pronouns or Adverbs is generally translated by ஆவது 'at least'. ~~in English means 'or other'.~~

Going to someone.
ஆரிடமாவது போனான்.

Something may have bitten it.
என்னமாவது கடித்திருக்கும்.

Give him something.
அவனுக்கு என்னமாவது கொடு.

You must get money somehow.
எப்படியாவது நீயும் பணம் வாங்கணும்

I will go to his house sometime.
எப்பவாவது நான் அவன் வீட்டுக்குப் போவேன்

But distinguish
Interrog: + I see him sometimes.
ஒவ்வொரு சமயத்திலே நான் அவனை பார்க்கிறேன்.

(iv) ஓ SOME ~~(iii)~~ When Some has the force of ~~some one or other'~~ 'Something or other', etc, it may be expressed by an ஓ ~~following the~~ following the interrogative pronoun or Adverb.

I put it somewhere
எங்கேயோ வச்சிட்டேன்

Someone came to my house.
ஆரோ ஒருத்தன் வீட்டுக்கு வந்தான்

He gave it to some one or other
ஆருக்கோ ஒருத்தனுக்கு அவன் அதைக் கொடுத்தான்.

The other.

The Definite Demonstrative Adjective 'the other' is rendered in Tamil by மற்ற

The other side is closed
மற்றப்பக்கம் அடைத்திருக்கிறது.

Other or another as an Indefinite Demonstrative Adjective is rendered by வேறு

He has other works also
இவனுக்கு வேறு வேலையுமிருக்கிறது

He has bought some other house.
அவன் வேறு ஒரு வீடு வாங்கியிருக்கிறான்

Another in the sense of 'an additional one' is translated by இன்னொரு

He has bought another house.
அவன் இன்னொரு வீடு
வாங்கியிருக்கிறான்.

Each

This is rendered by a reduplicated form.

Each day
ஒவ்வொரு நாளைக்கு

The woman of each house
அந்தந்த வீட்டுப் பெண்பிள்ளை

The tiger eat everything.
புலி எல்லாப்பட்டியும் தின்றது

Every.

'~~Every' is a distributive adjective i.e. an adjective which indicates that the persons or things denoted by the noun are taken singly or in separate lots~~. ~~It~~ Every is represented in Tamil by எல்லா or ஒவ்வொரு preceding the noun, inflected or otherwise, which is in either case followed by உம்.

In every house.
ஒவ்வொரு வீட்டிலெயும்.

Every house was burnt down
எல்லா வீடும் வெந்து போச்சு

Everything got wet
எல்லாம் நனைஞ்சிருச்சு.

He lost everything
அவனுக்கு எல்லாம் போச்சு

Everyone cried out
எல்லாரும் அழுதுட்டாங்க

Everyone was very pleased
எல்லாருக்கும் சந்தோஷமாயிருந்துச்சு.

P.T.O. p. 265.

All in Water etc?
[illegible]

Add up these figures
[illegible]

~~Always~~

Everywhere

Show him about everywhere
அவனை எங்கெங்கும் கொண்டு காட்டு

In every way
You must help him in every way
எல்லா காரியத்திலேயும் நீங்க
அவனுக்கு உதவி செய்யணும்.

To express 'different', 'respective', 'various', we double எங்கு to make எங்கெங்கு

You know how to talk on different occasions
எங்கெங்க் [illegible] எப்பிடியெப்பிடி
பேசணுமோ அப்படி உனக்குப் பேசத்தெரியும்

All.

'All' may be translated by எல்லாம், following the noun ~~in the nominative or~~ accusative which it governs
All the rich men
பணக்காரரெல்லாம்
All the children ran off
புள்ளைக எல்லாம் ஓடிச்சு.
It ~~It may inflect~~
They stole all the cattle
அவுங்க மாட்டையெல்லாம் திருடிக்கிட்டுப்போனாங்க
~~Std: It may inflect for a dative~~ It may itself be inflected.
You all know,
நீங்க எல்லாருக்கும் தெரியும்.

Sometimes எல்லா is used for 'all'. It also follows the noun and may inflect.

Seizing all the money
பணம் எல்லாவற்றையும் பறித்து

A summing up of a number of items is effected by closing with a demonstrative pronoun.

The Congress, Muslim League people and Som[illegible]
காங்கிரஸ்காரர் முஸ்லிம் லீக்காரர்
[illegible]

Summary

II

Some — Some (adj) (i) கொஞ்சம்
(ii) ஒவ்வொரு

[Some (pron.) ஒன்றொன்று
Someone (pron) ஆரோ, ஆரோ ஒருத்தர்
Some people (pron.) ஒவ்வொருத்தர்

Something { ஏதொன்றுவோ
{ என்னமாவது — ஆவது

Sometime
[Sometimes எப்பவாவது
ஒவ்வொரு சமயத்திலே] ஆவது

Somewhere எங்கேயோ
Somehow எப்படியாவது — ஆவது

I

any — any (adj.) என்னமாவது
என்னமாவது ஒரு

any (pron.)
anyone ஆராவது
at any time, ever எப்பவாவது
anywhere எங்கேயாவது
anyhow, in any way ஒரு வழியிலேயும்

Every — Every (adj.) ஒவ்வொரு
Everyone
Everything எல்லாம், அனைத்தும்
always எப்பவும்
Everywhere எங்கேயும்

-ever — See

Each — ஒவ்வொரு, தனித்தனி

	Reduplication [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Pronoun	Someone Something	Something anyone anything	Someone Something any	everything noone nothing
Adjective	some every			no.
Adverb	Sometime every each	Sometime at any time anywhere Somehow	Somewhere	always everywhere nowhere anyhow in no way

Summary

Some

(i) [illegible].
(ii) Certain, [illegible].
(iii) Pronoun - Reduplicated forms,
(iv) Some - or other, Int + [illegible]
(v) [illegible] - at least.

Any [illegible]

Any and no ~~with~~ negative

Each

Every [illegible]

Respective

All

The Other

Another

too a little
I speak, Canarese too.
நான் கன்னடமும் கொஞ்சம் பேசுவேன்.

உம்.

உம் has the sense of universality or inclusion, as opposed to the exclusiveness of ஏனும்.

and.

It may be used after each of two or more nouns, adverbs or participles to mean 'and'

A flower garden and a vegetable garden
ஒரு பூந் தோட்டமும் ஒரு காய்கறித் தோட்டமும்

On the North and west.
வடக்கிலும் மேற்கிலும்.

After the turning of the soil and the making of pits is finished.
மண் புரட்டுதலும் குழி வெட்டுதலும் முடிந்த பிறகு.

also

Added to a single noun it indicates something additional to what has gone before.

I also
நானும்

There are also plants without flowers
பூவேயில்லாதவை சில மரஞ்செடிகளுங் கூட உண்டு

all.

Placed after a noun or adjective it has a sense of completion.

on all four sides
[illegible]

all the year round
අවුරුද්ද පුරාවටම.

On the tops of all
[illegible]

always
[illegible]

ද/

ද is a particle giving emphasis to the word which it follows. It may be equivalent to such English words as 'indeed', 'even', 'very', 'at all'.

In that very place.
[illegible]

Without flowers at all.
[illegible]

It is indeed a long time since I have seen you.
[illegible]

It is often used at the end of a statement where in English we should use a rhetorical question.

Didn't I tell you even yesterday!

~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] !

You have made a complaint, haven't you! What is it?

[illegible] ! [illegible]

[illegible] ?

~~It is indeed at~~

[illegible]

While [illegible] can follow the final verb, [illegible] cannot do so. [illegible] has a more restrictive meaning than [illegible]. [illegible] lays emphasis on a particular action or thing: but [illegible] often implies the exclusive existence of that action or thing and may thus be the equivalent of the English 'only', 'merely', 'simply', 'just'.

Only once a year

[illegible]

They will just remain quiet.

[illegible]

With this usage we may compare that of മാത്രമേ, a word whose specific meaning is

Only in the vegetable garden (and nowhere else)
[illegible]
I have planted only 90 saplings
[illegible] മാത്രമേ
[illegible]

Only for special crops
[illegible]
മാത്രമേ

Like ഏ
തന്നെ is frequently appended to a noun or pronoun to give emphasis

The very man who did this
[illegible] തന്നെ

x It is often used as a sort of ~~after an impersonal subject when the~~ copula ~~is not expressed~~ in replying to a question regarding a particular ~~thing~~ matter.

~~Are you well~~
~~[illegible]~~

How's your family?
~~[illegible]~~
~~Lit "is you is there (understood)"~~ health? [illegible]

~~They're~~ very well. And how's yours?
[illegible], [illegible] തന്നെ. [illegible]
[illegible]?

,256.

288.

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